

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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22 FEB 1915

VOL. III. NO. 45

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1915.

CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY. MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1915				
27th Feb.	Moldavia	10000	Aden	10000
27th Feb.	Calcutta	8000	Aden	8000
27th Feb.	Kashgar (A)	8000	Aden	8000
27th Feb.	Sakata	8000	Aden	8000
27th Feb.	Arabia	8000	Aden	8000
27th Feb.	Sakata	8000	Aden	8000
27th Feb.	Sakata	8000	Aden	8000
27th Feb.	Sakata	8000	Aden	8000
27th Feb.	Sakata	8000	Aden	8000

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay. TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer. TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROMM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

No Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commander	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Purebay Maru	K. Kurauchi	10750	17th Feb.	1st Mar.
Y. Nakano	Y. Nakano	8950	24th Feb.	7th March
Shonan Maru	T. Terada	8750	11th March	23rd March

For Freight apply to:—

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons	Leave about	Leave about
City of Paris	9230	26th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7630	12th May	5th May
City of Poon	7474	12th May	5th May
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	5th June

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company. Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc. Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards. A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE. The Fare advertised includes Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa. Through booking in connection with Canard Line. Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY." For passage and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

MAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, ON BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000

Paid up Capital ... £1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,100,000

Head Office, 26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches, Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar, Rangoon, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Jinnah, Aden (Camp), Kampala, Aden (Steamer), Entebbe (Point).

Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS. The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis on post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,

30/3, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"DUMRA," 1,895, Thursday, 25th February

SC. M.

"LEASA," 2,184, Saturday, 26th February

Direct

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 1st March, P. B. D. and C. M.

Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer, P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUREEH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,895 tons on Thursday

25th February via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomrah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on 25th February, calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi, Paani, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Mahomrah and Bureeh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, about 4th March calling at Lamos, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

22nd February 1915.

SHIPPING.

A NOBOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers	Tonnage	Capitd	Leave Bombay
S.S. "Mandila"	5001	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J. Henderson	28th March 1915
S.S. "Gladstone"	5124	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Riviera"	5368	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Gladstone"	5124	J. Henderson	15th April 1915
S.S. "Mandila"	5001	J. Thompson	24th April 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES. Single Return.

Bombay to Suez 418 827

Bombay to Port Said 446 877

Bombay to Marseilles and back 578 934

Bombay to London and back 633 999

Bombay to Gibraltar 600 891

Bombay to Liverpool 605 937

Bombay to New York 841 1,488

Bombay to Cairo, including train, fares from Suez 446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Company Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.

B. O. C. PETROL

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS

B. O. C. GREASES

B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 8031

Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,

STONEGATE,

November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my.... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at..... in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 30,000,000

RESERVE FUND 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein, Luoyang, Peking, Ryojun (Port)

Changchun, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow

Hankow, Hongkong, Lyons, Shanghai

Harbin, Kanton, Mukden, Tientsin

Hong Kong, Nagasaki, New York, Tientsin

Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama

Los Angeles, (Cal. U.S.A.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000

Paid-up Capital £562,500

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500

Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.4.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branches

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras,

Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur,

Kota-Sharu, (Kolkata), Penang, Singapore,

Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,

Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates: **WANTED** 25 p. m. **TO LET** 25 p. m. **FOR SALE** 25 p. m. **ADVERTISEMENTS** not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines. Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication. Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. What ever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5485

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumbers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madama Semloh's Millinery, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

CONVOCAION WEEK for Graduates in Robes Permanent "Aristo-Platino" at ordinary silver rates 3 cabinets Rs. 3-3 Boudoirs Rs. 7, S. HORMUSJI, Kalbadevi, 5420

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms. 46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

RACING PONIES FOR SALE—SIR KNIGHT, BEN HUR, ANAY MASTER BILL, and LOTUS to be sold as H. H. Nawab of Sachin is giving up racing. Apply A. S. OOMER, Moreland Road, Bombay. 5444

PIANOS—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we intend it will be done as well as it can be. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an under-graduate as a despatcher. Must be experienced. Mercantile line preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5438

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257

WANTED KINDERGARTEN MASTERS for the ALEXANDRA HIGH SCHOOL, Bhopal. Men holding diplomas and having experience will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Principal. 5469

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8090

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8090

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla. Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 8116

WANTED GRADUATES as TEACHERS in the New English School, Nagpur. Those not studying law and having experience will be offered good prospects. For further particulars write to G. J. PURUSHE, Head Master. 5449

WANTED a YOUNG ENGLISHMAN with a knowledge of Fire and Marine Insurance to join a progressive European firm. Moderate salary will be given with a commission on profits. Apply with testimonials and state salary expected to Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5474

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an inhabitant of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary. Applications should reach Maymo before April 30th and be addressed to:—HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem., 5291 The Club, Maymo.

WANTED.

TO BE ADVANCED on the mortgages of substantial landed properties in Bombay, sums upto Rs. 7,00,000. Apply to "E" C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5491

WANTED during spare hours WORK such as TUTIONS, KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS, RENT COLLECTING, etc. Please write to "A. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3132

WANTED those in need of Employment to study our "VOICE OF THE FORTUNE" before going elsewhere. Write to... for a free copy. PUNJAB SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY, DELHI. 5494

WANTED, for a STATIONERY and PRINTING SHOW. One expert in the line either as a paid servant or as a working partner. Apply sharp to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5492

WANTED, as a temporary measure, a Bandmaster for the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles. House provided—Apply stating salary required, and with copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT, 2/3 1/2 Gurkhas, Abbottabad. 5120

WANTED a Secretary and Manager for the Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma. Salary starting on Rs. 500 a month with house and board. Passage paid. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Pegu Club. 8120 Rangoon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUNGALOWS at the Ridge Nepean Sea Road, Warden Road, and Pedder Road. Apply "K" C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5491

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE. Very economical 8,000 copies already in use. Rs. 64. T. FERNANDEZ, Graham's Buildings Fort, Bombay. 5489

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 8090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 8091

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

FOR SALE by the Executors of the late Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla (1) AT MAHABHESWAR, Suburb, Cottage, Flora Villa & a small Bungalow, (2) AT SAHADA, West Khandesh a Ginning Factory, in working order with 45 gins of Blatt Brothers with a new Engine and Boiler and also old Engine and Boiler and other accessories. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5442

TO BE LET

LARGE DRY GODOWN to let from 1st April, 1915, Vicinity, Apollo Street. Apply to Box No. 146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5488

TO BE LET—Spacious accommodation for Banks, Offices and Clubs in Damodar Sukhadwalla Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to W. T. HALAI and his Co-Executors, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5442

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty, rent including electric fans and lights, ground floor Rs. 100 and first floor Rs. 110. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 5475

TO BE LET, TOP FLOOR OF SARAS-VATI HOUSE, Over Dunn Road, Gowalia Tank, Drawing Room, Dining Room, 3 Bed Rooms, Kitchen, Bath Room, Electric Fittings, Large compound, open all sides. Apply GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road. 5494

TO BE LET—Furnished part of house in Poona for 3 months or a longer period (15th March to 15th June) verandah, sitting and dining rooms, two bedrooms, and bath-room, out-houses, etc. Nicely furnished in good locality rent moderate. Apply X. Y. Z. C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5457

BOARD AND LODGING—Large Room for two chums or married couple and single room for gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, first class board and all home comforts, in COOPERAGE. Is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, Arthur House, near Band Stand. 8119

TO LET—VISHRAM MANSION—At the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road—Large and small self-contained airy flats, suitable for high class respectable Hindu families, from the 1st of March 1915. For rents and terms apply to the owner on the premises or to the undersigned at 301, Hornby Road, during office hours. K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E., Architect. 5466

24th February, 1915.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of new pattern wooden rails for the Race Course, Poona. 2 Specification, description of wood required, and other details may be obtained on application to the Turf Club Office, 2 Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

By order, J. REYNOLDS, Agt. Secretary, Western India Turf Club. Byculla, 22nd February, 1915. 5329

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention. SECRETARY TO THE MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH, RAJAFUR. 5486

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

URGENT NOTICE.

At the desire of several upcountry intending purchasers, the auction sale of "SABOO PALACE" and its furniture and belongings is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

If the reserve price shall not be obtained for the bungalow and furniture on the above-mentioned date then the furniture and all other moveables will be sold by Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Pindices, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable place very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situated at Narayan Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards, dining table wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton. Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester, Minton, Dresden and Royal Hungarian. Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures. English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminster stair carpets and rugs of best English make.

Oil paintings by some well known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl. Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefore shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lawns, gardens, out-houses, and appointments and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day, viz., the 25th day of February, 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, respectively.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD, ON THE BYCULLA PLOTS IN BOMBAY AND THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN HIS PROPERTY IN CATCH.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Meghji Hirji Shah, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915, at the undermentioned times and places the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following properties:—

Arthur Road properties at Byculla plots in Bombay at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms. Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the south side of Arthur Road on the Byculla plots, without the Fort of Bombay, forming a portion of New Survey No. A/3424 and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17 1/2 kathis or 781 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under "E" Ward No. 7308 (1), 7308 (1a) and Street No. 169 and 169 A A and bounded on the east by the house of Amirally Hyderally on the west by the house of Noorbhai Jiwani on the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the south by a passage partly belonging to Mia Sahab Ahmed, including the right of the insolvent to receive Rs. 15 per month of the death of Bai Rambai, widow of Hirji Poonja, out of the rents of the above property.

CATCH PROPERTIES AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE SAME DAY AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Catch Kothara and standing in the name of Poonja Vasovia. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to undersigned at their office in Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1915.

M. HTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OFFICE FURNITURE HARIHAND'S SAFE WITH STAND, SMITH PREMIER TYPE-WRITER, COPYING PRESS WITH TABLE ETC. ETC., AT SHARBAZAR FORT ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Mr. A. W. Campbell, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, (Share Bazar in the office of Messrs. E. W. Flower & Sons) the following furniture consisting of office tables, book racks, book shelf, cabinets, arm chairs, revolving office chair, copying press with table stools, paper racks, Smith Premier typewriter in working order, Harihand's safe on stand, etc., etc.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1915.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on Monday 29th March 1915. Entries close on SATURDAY, 20th March, 1915.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1915, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25. The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively. With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only—all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 15th of April 1915. Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1914-1915.

(Sd.) H. C. QUINN, Honorary Secretary,

Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay, 15th February, 1915. 5420

AMUSEMENTS.

PALLADIUM

Lessee A. Cardaux. Manager, H. Canning.

LATE LA-SCALA THEATRE.

KALBADEVI ROAD.

6-30 p.m. TWO PERFORMANCES 10 p.m.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

THE NEW MUSIC HALL IN BOMBAY

THIS WEEK WITH

NEW ARTISTES—NEW ARTISTES

DARLEY & MAY

Brilliant Comedy Sketch Artistes

in

A Screaming Farcial Scene.

THE AWAKENING

LAST WEEK OF

ALEX VINCENT

The Tramp Musician.

CLEMENT MAY

The famous Dickenssonian Artistes

in

Scenes and Characters from the works of Chas. Dickens.

THE

ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE

Showing actual Scenes from the Seat of War.

THE

IRON-MAN

In Two Parts.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

PLAN AT MARCKS & Co.

A Fully Licensed Bar Under European Management.

EXCELSIOR.

TWICE 6-30 NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

The Great Historical Film

"NERO & AGRIPPINA"

8,000 feet shown complete

An Artistic Triumph.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

RINK HOCKEY

for

Elysium Skating Rink Cups.

The following Teams will play on Monday, 22nd Feb. at 6-45 p.m.

H. M. S. Chatham Team

vs.

J. Cornfield Team

Tuesday, 23rd Feb. at 6-45 p.m.

Batiboi Team

vs.

Baker Team or Cashmann Team

Wednesday, 24th Feb. at 6-45 p.m.

R. F. Gordon Team

vs.

Contractor Team

The final and semi-final will be published later on.

1ST BATTALION

B. B. & C. I. Rly. VOLUNTEERS.

THE SERGEANTS' ANNUAL DANCE

will be held at the Mechanics, Institute, Lower Parel, on Friday,

the 26th February 1915, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Tickets can be had from the undersigned or the Hony. Secretary, Mechanics' Institute, Lower Parel.

R. J. JOHNSTON,

Hony. Secretary,

SERGEANTS MESS.

SEIZE

THE OPPORTUNITY

OFFERED

of making a good investment by the purchase of a valuable piano. By value we mean what a piano is worth measured by quality of material and skill put into its making. The value of a piano determines qualities of pure musical tone, action and solidity of construction; value determines the life of these qualities; value determines the price you can get for your piano after years of use. Price is what you must pay to get a piano. Price and value are not always the same. In the offer we are making, value overlaps and is abundantly in excess of the price asked. You will see how important it is therefore to secure

THE

UTMOST PIANO VALUE

We have been repeatedly asked the question why we are making this great sacrifice. Lessened expenditure of recent months, and the many claims on one's philanthropy in the present times are reflected in the unusually large stock of pianos we hold for this time of the year and which must be cleared before the close of the season to make room for other pianos expected, exclusively of British Manufacture.

IN OUR

CLEARANCE SALE

OF PIANOS AT

REDUCED PRICES

we offer instruments of exceptional value, pianos that are not only covetable bargains but will become covetable possessions, more so when appreciative regard is given to the fact that the limited products of pianos in the future will of necessity be more costly. Never before have pianos of such remarkable high quality been offered so much below their value. It will be good economy, therefore, to buy that piano now which will be wanted in the immediate future. It is a proposition worth every consideration.

Will you resist and set aside these arguments?

RUPEES TWENTY

IN EVERY

RUPEES ONE HUNDRED

is the discount allowed on our catalogue prices.

The following pianos still remain unsold and unopened from their air-proof zinc lined cases:—

HORIZONTAL GRANDS.

	Reduced	
	Rs.	Rs.
2 Bluthner Plain Scale	2,050	1,610
1 Bluthner Aliquot	2,200	1,760
1 Steinweg Baby Grand	1,850	1,490
1 Steinweg Drawing Room Grand	2,200	1,760
1 Lipp Drawing Room Grand	1,800	1,440

UPRIGHT GRANDS

Grand	1,800	1,440
UPRIGHT GRANDS	Reduced	
	Rs.	Rs.
2 Bluthner Vertical	1,200	960

BOMBAY CITY AND
SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.
Bombay University, Special Convocation,
5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting.
Bombay Municipal Standing Committee
meeting, 4-40 p.m. (B.T.).
Bombay Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Unveiling of Prof. N. G. Velinkar's portrait,
Students' Brotherhood headquarters (Dr.
Prabhakar's House), Girgaum Back Road,
6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Bombay Races, Fifth Day, Mahaluxmi Race
Course.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for
a 'Trustee of the Port', 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Bombay Country Piece-Goods Merchants
Association, Ordinary General Meeting,
Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.
Bombay Club, half-yearly General Meeting,
Club House, 6-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 29th
Annual General Meeting, Royal Asiatic
Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Annual General
Meeting, Ready-money Building, Apollo
Pier Road, 7-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10
p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road,
7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to
8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road,
7 and 9-45.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10
p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and
6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

PERRY.—On the 11th February, at Khurda
Road, B.N. Ry., to Mrs. and Mr. P. St.
John Perry, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FIRTH—GURNEY.—On the 9th January,
1915, at All Saints', Finchley Road, by the
Rev. Canon Thorndike, M.A., and the Rev.
C. A. Morton, Ivan Firth, eldest son of
Mr. F. A. Firth, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of
Captain G. A. Gurney, of Hobart, Tasmania,
and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mason,
of Neville Court, St. John's Wood.

DEATH.

HURLEY.—At the Presidency General Hospi-
tal, on the 17th instant, Harry Hurley,
horse importer, aged 51 years. His re-
mains will be removed from the Presidency
General Hospital at 4-45 o'clock this evening
for interment in the Lower Circular
Road Cemetery, at 5-30 o'clock. Friends
kindly accept this intimation.

SHIRREFF.—On the 13th January, 1915, at
the residence of Miss Woodcock, 44, Bins-
wood Avenue, Leamington Spa, Isabella
Anne, the eldest daughter of the late
Major Francis Shirreff, H.E.I.C.S., aged
65 years.

In Memoriam.

WHITE.—In loving memory of Wilfred
White (Willie), the dearly loved son of Mrs.
M. White, of Vizagapatam, who departed
this life on the 18th February, 1910, aged
21.—(Bombay and Burma papers please
copy).

THEFT FROM A SHOP.

Vallabhdas Sunderji a cloth merchant in
the Mangaldas market, has reported to the
police the theft of gold and pearl ornaments
and cash collectively valued at Rs. 2,430 from
his shop on Friday night.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the
members of the Union will be held at the
Union Rooms on Saturday the 27th instant,
at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.) followed by a Dinner at
8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The twenty-ninth annual general meet-
ing of the Society will be held in the rooms of
the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall,
Bombay, on Thursday, the 25th instant at
6 p.m. (S. T.).

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been
presented to the Zoological collection:—
One Persian Gazelle (Gazella subgutturosa)
by Mr. Suliman Abdul Wahed.
Two African Leopard Cubs (Felis pardus) by
Messrs. Cawajee Dinshaw & Brothers of Aden.

PRIZE DAY AT A. R. SOCIETY'S HIGH
SCHOOL.

The annual Prize Distribution ceremony
of the Aryan Education Society's High School
was held in the School Hall on Friday, Jan.
when prizes of the value of Rs. 250 were
awarded to the boys. Mr. K. Natrajan, B. A.,
presided over the gathering and delivered an
address on the duties of students and
teachers.

ARRIVAL OF THE LOYALTY.

The Hospital Ship Loyalty, returned to
Bombay on Saturday afternoon from
Southampton, having left that port on the
23 ultimo. She called on route to Alexandria,
Port Said and Suez. She had on board 309
Indian wounded, and invalided soldiers, and
one British officer. She is now lying in the
stream and will enter the Docks to-day to
land her passengers. A few of them will be
sent to the Lady Hardinge Hospital for treat-
ment, and the others will go to up-country
stations.

The Loyalty, it will be remembered, was
converted into a hospitalship in Bombay.
She is commanded by Captain H. J. Harley.

EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

A Press communiqué states that the pro-
hibition on export from British India of
medical and surgical stores of every de-
scription has been modified so as to permit
the exportation of cinchona bark and
senna to the United Kingdom.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A SUIT WHICH SHOULD NOT HAVE
BEEN BROUGHT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

B. N. LANG, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, D. SOUNDERA.
In the above suit, his Lordship delivered
judgment on Saturday. The facts of the case
were as follows:—One Hirji Teymal was ad-
judicated an insolvent and his assets were
vested in the Official Assignee. The contention
of the Official Assignee was, that on informa-
tion received from certain creditors it
had been brought to his knowledge that the
insolvent had parted with the possession of
like deeds belonging to him to the defendant
in consideration of a debt of Rs. 1,700 due by
him to the defendant. He further pleaded
that the transfer was bogus and was entered
into on the eve of his insolvency. He did not
admit that any debt was due, and urged that
the effect of the transfer was to diminish the
assets available for distribution among the
creditors.

The defendant pleaded that the transfer of
the like deed was valid, that it was made six
months prior to the order of adjudication and
in a Samsa Daskat book the insolvent had
acknowledged the receipt of Rs. 1,700. She said
that her husband being in need of money she
consented to advance to him the monies due
to her by the insolvent.

Her husband thereafter made two pressing
demands on the insolvent threatening to take
severe steps on the event of the insolvent's
failure to repay the amount due. It was after
this second demand that the insolvent brought
to her the like deeds of his property at "Vil-
le-Parle" and requested her to keep the same
with her until the debt was discharged.

The insolvent with a view to meet his
liabilities summoned a meeting of his credi-
tors to approve of a scheme of composition,
out before the same could be sanctioned some
of the creditors applied to the Commissioner
in Insolvency, with a view to take such steps
as they may be advised and to proceed against
such of the creditors as the insolvent had
given preference to.

As a result the present suit was filed to set
aside the equitable mortgage to the defendant
on the ground of fraudulent preference.
His Lordship delivered the following judg-
ment:—In my opinion this is a suit which the
Official Assignee ought never to have allowed
to be brought. The insolvent is said to
have extended to Rs. 40,000. The present
claim at the instance of creditor is in respect
of an alleged fraudulent preference in the
form of an equitable mortgage of property
valued at the outside at Rs. 20,000. This along
with all other matters relating to the insol-
vent, was thoroughly investigated by the
Official Assignee for a period of six months
during which he perfectly clear that the
insolvent offered him every assistance in his
power. At the end of that period the Official
Assignee recognised as the result of his own
personal conducted inquiry, the bona-fides
of the very transaction which is now attack-
ing. Four days later he appears to have
listened to some suggestions of a creditor
which could not possibly have gone beyond
vague suspicion and wrote another letter in-
tended to modify the unqualified opinion he
had just expressed. Yet even after that in
his report to the Commissioner in Insolvency
he again exonerates the insolvent in the most
comprehensive and unqualified way making
particular reference to Sec. 38, (2) (i) of the
Insolvency Act. Yet in spite of all this he
presumably upon facts stated in an affidavit
which was made before Dyer J. and merely on
one of the vaguest and most unsubstantial
charges, the Official Assignee appears to have
lent his name and authority to the present
suit. It certainly appears to me that an
official like the Official Assignee ought to have
some sense of personal responsibility in
matters of this kind, ought not to be a mere
automaton moving at the direction of the
creditors as soon as money is produced with-
out the exercise apparently of the slightest
intelligence. If that is to continue to be the
practice of that office, it seems to me, that a
very great hardship must continually be in-
flicted upon innocent persons at the instance
of a highly-placed officer of this Court. It has
been virtually admitted that the creditor, who
has got the Official Assignee to bring this
suit, has no definite grounds whatever upon
which to found the allegations he wishes the
Court to believe.

He is actuated by no more than the most
shadowy suspicions, and the whole inquiry,
as is evident, can only be described as the
wildest fishing. I cannot think that it re-
flects any credit upon the Official Assignee to
appear as the figure-head of such proceedings.
In my opinion the very least he owes
to himself and the public is to be thoroughly
satisfied upon good materials that there is
at least a prima facie case both in law and
in fact before he allows himself to be made
the figure-head of a suit at the instance of
creditors.

Had that been done here a great deal of the
Court's time would have been saved and the
unfortunate defendant would have been spared
the trouble and expense of the litigation.
Until Mr. Wadia with commendable discre-
tion after hearing the observations of the
Court, declined to proceed with the case, no-
thing whatever had been elicited which in
my opinion throws the slightest real doubt
upon the genuineness of the transactions al-
leged by the insolvent with the defendant in
this case.

I must therefore now dismiss the plaintiff's
suit with all costs.
I regret that as I understand the law of
costs, I cannot apportion the costs so as to
penalise, as I should like to penalise so bad
a litigation of this kind.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Dyer appeared for the
plaintiff.
Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Campbell appeared for
the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Bhim-
jee and Co.
Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs.
Madhavjee Kandar and Chotabhai.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE
ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A prize-giving of the Lady Northcote
Hindu Orphanage was held yesterday after-
noon in the premises of the Orphanage,
Chinchipokli, in the presence of a large
gathering.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar read the Report for
the years 1912 and 1913 presented by the
honorary secretaries.
The pupils then went through an inter-
esting programme of music and dialogues
after which the Chairman distributed the
prizes.

Addressing the meeting he said that the
Hindu community was deeply indebted to
Mr. Ratansi Mulji and Rao Bahadur K. N.
Sailor for the establishment of this school,
which not only offered protection to
destitute children but also imparted useful
training to them. He was very much
delighted with the industrial training
given there and he expressed himself equal-
ly satisfied with the financial condition of the
school, which was due to generous donors.
He, however, expressed a hope that more
funds would be coming in so as to enable
the Managing Committee to extend the
scope of their work.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman termi-
nated the proceedings.

DINNER TO THE AGA KHAN.



Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

H. H. the Aga Khan has been giving a series of dinner parties at the Taj Mahal Hotel recently. On Thursday night, however, he was himself entertained at a brilliant gathering brought together by Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy, the company including among other distinguished people H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla. The menu was of a sumptuous character and the elaborate and beautiful decorations were the object of general admiration. The arrangements were in the competent hands of Mr. C. Stengler, the popular Manager of the Taj.

FIGHTING MAHARAJAS.

BIKANER AND KISHENGARH RETURN
FROM THE FRONT.

A warm public welcome was accorded to
their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner
and the Maharaja of Kishengarh on their
arrival in Bombay from the seat of war in
Europe on Saturday morning.

Both gentlemen have seen service in
Europe, and both are expecting to return
there after spending a short time in their
respective States. The Maharaja of Bikaner
was attached during the latter part of his
service to Sir John French's staff, and
prior to that was serving with the troops in
the trenches.

A shamiana had been erected on the
Apollo Bunder, and in this the subjects of
the two rulers gathered at an early hour in
the morning to bid them welcome home.

When the mail steamer anchored, Capt.
Metcalfe, A.D.C., to His Excellency the
Governor of Bombay, went on board to meet
their Highnesses, and returned with them.
They stepped ashore to the accompaniment
of loud cheering and were greeted by the
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Maharaja
of Rajpipla, and others, in addition to their
State officials. They were heavily garlanded,
and in accord with an old custom a number
of Bikaner shroffs threw handfuls of rupees
over the head of their ruler—some which
were afterwards scrambled for by the small
boys in the crowd.

After a few minutes' conversation with the
people present, their Highnesses drove to the
Taj Mahal, and later proceeded to their
States by special trains.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (4) v. G. I. P.
RAILWAY (0).

A strong Bombay Gymkhana side turned
out on their own ground to meet the G. I.
P. Railway team, when a very close game
was expected, some capital play was seen,
and there was not a great deal to choose,
but the home side seemed to hold the upper
hand most of the time and deserved a
margin in their favour. In the past they
have been very weak in front of goal, but
this fault is by no means as marked now
and they lose little time in the circle.

Result:—
Bombay Gymkhana:—4 goals,
G. I. P. Railway:—Nil.

PARSIS' NARROW DEFEAT.

Yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana
ground the home side met the Parsi Associa-
tion, and it was either's game to the end,
the former had not as good a side out as in
the previous game, but nevertheless strong.
A sound defence was put up on both sides,
and the meeting was a very interesting one.
The weather is suitable enough for so ener-
getic a game now, but one fears it will have
warmed up considerably by the time the
tournament comes on.

Result:—
Bombay Gymkhana:—1 goal,
Parsi Association:—Nil.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final of the Marryat Cup between
England and Kemble takes place this even-
ing.

WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S GIFT.

Queen Alexandra has forwarded to the
president of the Society of Women Journal-
ists, Miss M. F. Billington, a donation of
£25 for the assistance of any members who
may need help owing to lack of employment
through the war. The society soon after the
outbreak of the war raised an emergency
fund, and through this is in the position of
knowing where relief is wanted. Her
Majesty's gracious thought will be warmly
appreciated by the members.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, February 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. E. Montgomery resigns the
Indian Civil Service. Mr. C. E. Grey, is
appointed pro tem. Official Trustee of
Bengal for a further period of six months
and Mr. Kenne, Administrator-General for
six months. Captain Palford, S. M. Pro-
vince reverts to military police.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Law is appointed Additional
Member of the Imperial Council.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Napier is posted as Deputy Account-
ant-General, Burma.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed
ordinary fellows of the Calcutta Uni-
versity:—Dr. Nil Ratan Sarker; Lt.-Col. R.
Bird, I. M. S., Mr. Justice Mukerji, Dr.
Suresh Prasad Saravadiya, Mr. Le-
ander, Mrs. H. Stephens, Mr. B. N. Desai,
Maulavi Muhammad Irifan, Dr. L. O. D.
Donn, Mr. S. Khuda Bukh, Hara Prasad
Sastri, Revd. J. Mitchell, Mr. Suresh
Chander Sen, Rai L. M. Chatterji, Mr.
W. E. Griffith and Lt.-Col. Calbert, I. M. S.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Sutherland becomes Postmaster-
General, Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Luard, Political Department, is
placed on special duty. Mr. Kelly becomes
second additional District and Sessions
Judge, Peshawar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. G. Stanley, Superintending
Engineer to Bihar and Orissa.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Col. A. Kennedy, Collector, becomes
temporary Colonel on the staff with
temporary branch of Brigadier-General.

The following gentlemen are appointed to
the Indian Army Reserve of officers:—
To be Captains (Cavalry Brigade)
J. W. G. Onseley.

(Infantry Brigade) H. R. Lockie, A. W. U.
John.

To be Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch)
G. E. Llewellyn.

(Infantry Branch) G. H. W. Burroughs.
To be second Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch)
J. W. H. Greig, E. F. Ogley, J. R. Amber-
combe, F. G. Webster.

(Infantry Branch) H. C. Toller, G. Adams,
D. M. Baker, H. E. Barker, P. F. H.
Bayley, R. M. Bear, R. G. Bolster, C.
Bright, D. S. Buchanan, A. J. B. Chester,
H. C. F. Clayton-Covell, H. G. D. Clutter-
buck, N. R. C. Cosby, R. W. Gossner,
W. L. S. Gwatkins, O. P. Gwynne, H.
Hadden, S. V. Hasluck, N. Macdonald,
Hathorn, F. J. Heasman, N. N. Hoaresey,
H. H. Hoare, E. C. Hodgson, G. W.
Horsley, C. Horsfall, G. Inglis, E. Johnson,
E. J. Knowles, C. P. Lawrence, A. Leslie
Moore, W. H. Lawry, A. N. Lushington,
W. W. Martyn, E. G. B. Miller, Sterling,
A. W. F. Willis, P. M. Mitchell, C. N.
Morris, F. P. Newbury, J. W. Nicholas,
V. P. C. Peto, J. F. A. Postance, C. H. K.
Phillips, W. W. Phillips, R. T. Thornton,
A. J. M. Reeves, C. E. W. Reith, D. G.
Reyvurn, P. J. Rolt, C. W. F. Scott, R. D.
Thompson, H. Underhill, A. F. Wemyss,
G. H. Whitefield, B. A. Wilkinson, R. G.
Wreford, F. O. Baxter, C. E. L. Gethen,
H. M. C. Ledger, B. G. N. B. Patridge
(since deceased), K. L. Williams, Hon.
A. H. L. Hardinge, A. A. Phelps, J. W.
S. F. Gordon, P. E. Godwin, W. F. Lutter,
W. F. Henniker Baness, R. Lescher, G.
Sanderson, T. R. Spiller, W. E. W.
Crealock, A. G. Simmons, W. D. M. Clarke,
R. E. Fitzsymons, Bampton, R. Wilkinson,
H. S. Dempster, P. G. McArron, J. Hearn,
T. S. Jervis, A. J. McEllan, H. V. Rix,
W. J. Sorby, E. H. Morbey, A. T. East,
J. L. Muir, C. D. McLumpha, J. A.
Mulgrew, J. A. Macdonald Weatherall, J.
Such, W. Leedham, J. Borlase, H. B. Bennett,
G. D. Scott, J. H. Manley, R. W. Cloete,
G. D. S. Bearser.

Volunteer Officers' decoration has been
conferred upon Veterinary Lieutenant J.
Purvis, Surma Valley Light Horse, and
Major Hallifan and Sutherland, Nagpur
Volunteers.

WAR FUND CONCERT.

GAIETY COMPANY AT THE BANDSTAND

An outdoor concert in aid of the War
Fund was given at the Esplanade bandstand
on Saturday evening, and was quite a suc-
cess, although the attendance might have
been larger. The entertainment was provid-
ed by the Gaiety Theatre Company, and con-
sisted principally of gems from the suc-
cessful pantomime Robinson Crusoe, which now
holds the boards there. May Sherrard—
funnier than ever—Gertie Brooks, Lew
Marks, Nora Moore and T. Champion all
gave of their best, and encores were fre-
quent.

The Gaiety Theatre management is again
to the fore with animated pictures of local
and topical interest, and this evening will
screen animated views of Saturday's Races.
The arrival in State of Their Excellencies,
Lord and Lady Willington, the finish of the
Byculla Cup, and views on the course will
be shown. The film, we are told, is a great
success from a photographic point of view
and of course the local interest is incalcul-
able.

In addition to the above attraction the
laughable pantomime, "Robinson Crusoe"
will be staged. The pantomime is drawing
large audiences, and the theatre rings with
merriment at every performance.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Good audiences assembled at the Excelsior
Theatre on Saturday night to see the great
film "Nero and Agrippina."

The story of Nero and his mother gives
opportunity for the staging of some fine
spectacles, for the photographing of some
really magnificent architecture and scenery,
notably the scene in the Circus Maximus and
the voyage of Agrippina in a very convinc-
ing trime, the courtyard of the Emperor's
Palace, and the cruel games in the arena.
The acting, which is by the "Gloria" Com-
pany's actors, is in the main excellent.

The Governor-General has issued to
Messrs. Siemens Brothers' Dynamo-works
Limited, a license authorising them to
trade under the control of the officer nomi-
nated by the Bengal Government. The
Government of Bengal have nominated
Messrs. Craig, Gardiner, and Harris, Char-
tered Accountants, Rangoon, to control the
business of the Rangoon Branch of the
Firm.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A GREAT CLOSING
SALE

MARCH Commences MARCH
15th 15th

WE ARE POSITIVELY CLOSING
OUR BUSINESS

The SALE OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR COMMENCES FROM
TO-DAY. The whole stock will be displayed at prices lower than
warehouse cost, all fresh and new.

UNTIL WE COMMENCE
OUR SALE

25% off our Usual Prices 25%

WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL ORDERS TAKEN IN

THE COSTUME DEPARTMENT

HENCE LADIES REQUIRING SMART FROCKS SHOULD

SEIZE THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

To replenish their Wardrobe.

Stanley Humphreys & Co.
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.DEFENCE OF
PIRACY.REPLY TO AMERICAN
NOTE.

THREE STEAMERS TORPEDOED

DARDANELLES BOMBARDED.

Germany's reply to the American Note is a mixture of threats and appeals. It states that Germany has hitherto scrupulously observed International Law, whereas Great Britain has acted contrary to all humanity in attempting to starve Germany's peaceful and civil population. It accuses America of having carried on a huge traffic in arms with Germany's enemies, and other neutrals of having regarded the cutting off of Germany's overseas supplies in silence or with a mere protest, while they have tolerated the supply of even contraband goods to Great Britain.

The Note suggests that in order to prevent mistakes the United States should send convoys with American ships carrying peaceful cargoes, and concludes by saying: "If the United States succeeds at the last moment in removing the grounds which make Germany's methods an obligatory duty and if the United States could find a way of making the Declaration of London respected, thereby enabling Germany to import the necessities of life and industrial raw material then Germany could not too highly appreciate such service to the humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation."

The American comment shows that the German reply has only exacerbated American feeling. Britain's answer to the United States enumerates Germany's violation of the laws of humanity and says that if hereafter we should declare foodstuffs absolutely contraband we shall not expect neutrals to object on the ground of departure from international doctrine. The Dutch Note warns Germany the British misuse of a neutral flag does not diminish Germany's responsibility, since belligerents cannot evade the duty of examination before seizing and destroying ships.

German submarines have torpedoed the French steamer Dinorah, the Cardiff steamer Cambank and the Norwegian oil steamer Belridge. The French and the Norwegian steamers were however able to make for port.

Nothing of much importance has taken place either in the western or eastern theatres.

It is believed that during the recent storm Germany has lost three airships.

The Allied fleet has bombarded the Dardanelles for two days with considerable effect.

GERMANY'S DEFENCE OF BLOCKADE POLICY.
AMERICAN FEELING EMBITTERED.

GERMANY'S DEFENCE

REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES' NOTE.

THREATS AND AN APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The German reply to the American Note declares that Great Britain's violation of naval International Law, including the inhuman attempt to starve the civilised German people into submission, and the acquiescence by neutrals in such violations, especially the unhindered traffic in arms by American firms to Germany's enemies, have forced Germany, after six months of patient waiting, to take reprisals.

Germany trusts that neutrals will be equally tolerant of her, as they have been of the British hunger-war, even though her measures involve new terrors in naval warfare by means of mine-sowing and submarines. Neutrals have been given an ample time limit to avoid the war zone, and if they enter it they will be solely responsible for unfortunate accidents.

Germany recommends United States' warships to convoy American merchantmen and hopes that the American Government, after further consideration of the traffic in arms, will come to a conclusion corresponding with the spirit of neutrality. Germany would be most grateful if the United States found a way of enabling Germany to import the necessities of life.

A MEASURE OF SELF-DEFENCE.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.

The German reply to the American Note says:—The measures announced by the German Admiralty are in no way directed against the legitimate commerce of neutrals, but solely as a measure of self-defence against England's method of warfare, which is contrary to International Law.

The reply declares that Germany has hitherto scrupulously observed International Law, whereas Great Britain has acted contrary to all humanity in attempting to starve Germany's peaceful and civil population, as, for instance, in the case of the steamer Wilhelmina.

Neutrals have regarded the cutting off of Germany's overseas supplies in silence or have merely protested, whereas they have tolerated the supply of even contraband goods to Great Britain.

The German Government points out with the greatest emphasis that traffic in arms estimated at many hundreds of millions is being conducted by American firms with Germany's enemies.

SHARP COUNTER-MEASURES.

Germany, after six months of patient waiting, is obliged to answer Great Britain's murderous methods of warfare with sharp counter-measures. If Great Britain summons hunger as an ally for the purpose of imposing on a civilised people the piteous seventy-five millions the choice between starvation and submission to her commercial will, then Germany is determined to appeal to a similar ally.

Germany trusts that neutrals will be equally tolerant of her as they have been of Great Britain's hunger-war, even if German measures present new terrors in naval warfare. Germany takes it for granted that neutrals, which have hitherto taken no steps against the traffic in arms with her enemies, will not oppose her forcible suppression of this traffic.

Germany recognises that all trade, without distinction, is endangered by mine-sowing and other measures she contemplates in the war zone, but she is entitled to hope that neutrals will acquiesce in the measures, as they have done in British measures. Germany for the protection of neutrals fixed an ample time limit, though that was prejudicial to her, and neutrals will therefore be able to avoid danger. If they enter closed waters they will be solely responsible for any unfortunate accidents.

DIFFICULT TO SEARCH NEUTRAL VESSELS
The American Government is wrong in thinking that Germany contemplates the destruction of all merchantmen, but in view of the British misuse of neutral flags, and the arming of British merchantmen for the purpose of resisting submarines, it will be difficult for submarines to recognise and search neutral ships.

The German Government is ready to confer with the American concerning measures for the protection of legitimate commerce, but as regards the traffic in arms, she hopes that the American Government, after further consideration, will come to a conclusion corresponding with the spirit of real neutrality.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Germany, in expectation that American representations will force Great Britain to respect the use of the American flag in future, has ordered her submarines to refrain from violence to American merchantmen so far as they can be recognised. In order to prevent mistakes, though naturally not where mines are concerned, Germany

THE WILHELMINA.

BRITAIN JUSTIFIES HER ACTION.

A REPLY TO GERMANY'S METHODS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Great Britain, replying to the United States with reference to the steamer Wilhelmina, enumerates Germany's violations of the laws of humanity, and says that if therefore, hereafter, we should declare foodstuffs absolutely contraband, we shall not expect neutrals to object on the ground of departure from international doctrine.

LATER.

Britain's reply to the United States with reference to the Wilhelmina is published.

It stated that the German decree with reference to foodstuffs is only one of the reasons for sending the Wilhelmina to the Prize Court.

The Government have since learned that the decree has been rescinded as regards imports, apparently for the express purpose of rendering the Wilhelmina proceedings difficult.

The reply proceeds to enumerate German departures from international usage, mentioning the bombardment of open coast towns, dropping of bombs on defenceless villages and especially the seizing or sinking of vessels bound for Dublin, Belfast and open east-coast ports with grain and other cargoes and conditional contraband as though these were fortified places.

HAMBURG A FORTIFIED TOWN.

A fortified Britain must have liberty to treat Hamburg, which is protected by forts at the mouth of the Elbe, as a fortified town and a base of operations.

By her actions Germany has abolished the distinction between the civil population and combatants.

Britain has long refrained from retaliation to which she was entitled but it would be unreasonable to expect Britain and the Allies to remain indefinitely bound, to their grave detriment, by rules and principles, the justice of which they recognise if mutually observed, but which have been openly defied by their enemies.

OTHER REPRISALS.

If, therefore, Britain should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband or take other reprisals against German trade she confidently expects that the neutrals will not challenge such action by appealing to international doctrine so long as they cannot compel Germany to abandon her methods of warfare not sanctioned by law or humanity.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE BLOCKADE.

PROOF OF GERMANY'S DESPERATE POSITION.

PARIS, Feb. 20.

In an interview with Reuter's representative M. Anguegnier said:—We regard the German blockade without the slightest apprehension. "The German submarines will be sunk sooner or later, probably sooner than we expect. Germany's fresh move is a proof of the desperation of her position."

recommends the United States to send convoys with American merchantmen conveying peaceful cargoes, and Germany is ready to negotiate regarding the method of conveying, but Germany would be particularly grateful if the United States would recommend her merchantmen to avoid the war zone.

Germany hopes that the United States will appreciate the heavy battle Germany is waging for her existence, and the motives and aims of her methods. If the United States, in view of the weight which it would be justified in throwing, and is able to throw, into the scales of the fate of the peoples, succeeds at the last moment in removing the grounds which make Germany's measures an obligatory duty, and if the United States could find a way of making the Declaration of London respected, thereby enabling Germany to import the necessities of life and industrial raw material, then Germany could not too highly appreciate such service to the humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation.

AMERICAN FEELING EXACERBATED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

To-day's American comment shows that the German reply has only exacerbated American feeling.

USE OF AMERICAN FLAG.

SIR E. GREY'S REJOINER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In a memorandum on merchantmen flying the United States' flag, Sir Edward Grey shows that Britain is entitled to fly a neutral flag in order to escape capture, sinking or destruction, especially as the United States acted similarly during the Civil War.

Sir Edward Grey emphasises the obligations of belligerents definitely to ascertain the nationality and character of merchantmen, consequently hoisting the neutral flag cannot endanger neutral shipping. The responsibility for any loss must rest on Germany.

LATER.

The memorandum to the United States on the flying of the United States flag emphasises that the British Merchant Shipping Act allows foreign merchantmen to use the British flag in war-time in order to escape capture. The same provision prevails in other countries. None has forbidden it.

Consequently, now that Germany announces her intention to sink merchantmen at sight, a proceeding hitherto regarded by the whole of the world as piracy, the United States could not fairly ask the British Government to order merchantmen to forgo the means of escaping, not only capture, but sinking and destruction.

Sir Edward Grey points out that the United States' vessels used the British flag in the Civil War.

It would be contrary to fair expectation if now the United States and other neutrals grudge British ships, the liberty of a similar action.

The Government have no intention of advising the use of foreign flags as a general practice or resort to them, otherwise than to escape capture or destruction.

The Government declare that the obligations of a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely the nationality and character of merchantmen are universally recognised.

If the obligations are fulfilled the hoisting of a neutral flag on British vessels cannot endanger neutral shipping.

Britain holds that if any loss to neutrals is caused by the disregard of those obligations the sole responsibility rests upon the enemy.

THE DUTCH NOTE.

BELLIGERENTS CANNOT EVADE DUTY OF EXAMINATION.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Dutch Note to Germany says:—British misuse of neutral flags does not diminish the responsibility of Germany, since belligerents cannot evade the duty of examination before seizing and destroying ships. In the event of the mistakes indicated by Germany, the Dutch Government will reserve all rights, notably to complete compensation.

The Dutch Note to Great Britain expects the latter not to sanction the misuse of a neutral flag, which is contrary to Dutch law and exposes Dutch merchantmen to the perils of war.

TENTONIC ALLIES.

CHIEF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has gone to the Austrian head-quarters to confer with Baron Burian.

OPENING OF PANAMA EXHIBITION.

FORTY-ONE NATIONS PARTICIPATING

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.

The Panama Exhibition has been opened by President Wilson pressing button at Washington. Forty-one nations are participating.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Lancashire cotton firms are considering a reduction of working hours and stoppage on Saturdays, in view of the increased cost of coal, and the difficulties of obtaining sufficient quantities.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN OF PIRACY.

NORWEGIAN OIL STEAMER TORPEDOED.

NAVIGATED TO ANCHORAGE AT DEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The seven thousand ton Norwegian oil steamer Belridge has been torpedoed by a German submarine near Folkestone. The Admiralty states that pieces of the torpedo were found on board. The crew took to the boats, but subsequently returned, except one which drifted. The occupants were rescued, and the Belridge was navigated to anchorage at Deal. She will be taken to the Thames for repairs.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

VESSEL SAFELY DOCKED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A German submarine torpedoed in the Channel the French steamer Dinorah, which, however, succeeded in reaching port.

LATER.

The Dinorah was proceeding from Havre to Dunkirk. She was damaged at the waterline, but was able to keep afloat until the hole was stopped. The vessel was safely docked at Dieppe.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Dinorah was an Austrian steamer captured at the outbreak of war, and now a French Government vessel.

CARDIFF STEAMER SUNK.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

A German submarine without warning torpedoed to-day the Cardiff steamer Cambank five miles off Alnmouth Bay. The vessel had just taken the pilot on board for Liverpool. The third engineer and two firemen were killed and a donkeyman drowned by jumping from the boat, but the remainder were saved.

U. S. SHIPS PURCHASE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Democrats have decided to allow the Opposition to talk the Ships Purchase Bill dead. President Wilson has abandoned the idea of an extra session.

BEFORE THE WAR.

FRANCE'S APPEAL TO KING GEORGE

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A White Paper which has been issued publishes a personal appeal from President Poincaré to King George made on July 31st, in which the French President says:—If Austria and Germany can speculate on Great Britain's abstention, Austria will be inflexible, and an agreement between her and Russia will be impossible. On the other hand, if Germany is convinced that Britain will take the field on the side of France in case of need, there will be a very great chance that peace will not be broken. On the language and action of the British Government depend the last chances of a peaceful settlement.

The King replied:—I am still using my best endeavours with the Russian and German Emperors. Regarding England's attitude, it is difficult to forecast developments, but my Government will continue to discuss frankly with M. Cambon any point arising of interest to the two nations.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Severely wounded prisoners exchanged with an equal number of Germans include the following officers:—

Captain A. T. E. Wyatt, Lincoln.
Captain J. E. Marston, Artillery.
Major W. H. C. Davy, Middlesex.
Lieut. G. Adams, East Lancashire.
Major W. R. Chichester, Worcesters.
Captain R. D. Robertson, Gordons.
Lieut.-Colonel M. Hay, Medicals (Territorial Force).
Captain R. G. B. M. Hyslop, Dorsets.

SIR JOHN FRENCH HONOURED.

PARIS, Feb. 20.

The Government has conferred the Military Medal on Field-Marshal Sir John French. This is the highest military honour.

DARDANELLES BOMBARDED

CONSIDERABLE EFFECT PRODUCED.

FORTS ON EUROPEAN SIDE SILENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Allied fleet has bombarded the Dardanelles for two days with considerable effect.

LATER.

The Press Bureau states that at eight on the morning of yesterday a British Fleet of battleships, battle-cruisers and destroyers, aided by a strong French squadron, the whole commanded by Vice-Admiral Carden, attacked the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

The forts Copehelles and Kunkale were bombarded with deliberate long-range fire with considerable effect.

The two forts and two others were frequently hit, but it is difficult to estimate the damage.

A portion of the battleships at 2-45 in the afternoon were ordered to close and engage the forts at a closer range with secondary armament.

The forts on both the sides of the entrance then opened fire and were engaged at moderate ranges by the Vengeance, Cornwallis, Triumph, Suffren, Gaulois and Couvet, supported by the Inflexible and Agamemnon at long range.

The forts on the European side were apparently silenced.

One fort on the Asiatic side was still firing when the operation was suspended owing to failing light.

None of the Allies' vessels was hit.

The action was renewed to-day after an aerial reconnaissance.

The aeroplane ship Royal Ark is in attendance with seaplanes and aeroplanes.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the Commons Mr. Lynch asked Sir Edward Grey whether the Government had taken steps to secure commercial freedom for China in view of the apprehensions entertained in consequence of Japan's demands.

Sir Edward Grey replied that no representations had been made. The Government would naturally take British interests into account and consider then when necessary what necessary would be required.

Sir Edward Grey was unable to communicate the particulars of the Japanese demands of which the Government had been informed confidentially by Japan.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

FOR SERVICE IN THE GULF AND EAST AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The following appears in the Madras Volunteer Guards Regimental Orders dated to-day:—"A notification has been received that able-bodied Europeans, preferably efficient Volunteers, are still required to enlist for service with British units in India, also with the Expeditionary Force in East Africa and the Persian Gulf. The Dorset Regiment and the Royal North Lancashire Regiment are both in need of recruits. During the continuance of the war India has to be self-supporting in the matter of wastage and replacements for units in India. Four units are on service in East Africa, and in the Persian Gulf, and they have suffered casualties in addition to ordinary wastage."

"The Commander-in-Chief while recognising material preference on the part of his countrymen in India to serve with the Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium, desires to emphasise the fact that men who are desirous of serving their country in the field, would serve it equally well by joining units belonging to the Expeditionary Force in East Africa and the Persian Gulf. The men who join would be sent to the depots of the regiments concerned, and would be utilized after the necessary training had been given to them, for despatch with reinforcements to units serving in the field. Volunteers who are not in Government or Railway employ are not to be accepted for enlistment. This appears to be a splendid opportunity for volunteers to see active service and at the same time render sterling service to their King and country."

FROZEN MEAT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Government is reserving for the Imperial Government all surplus frozen beef, lamb and mutton.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The death is announced of Colonel John Robertson, a Mutiny Veteran.

IMPORTANT ATTACK NEAR YPRES.

REPULSED WITH SEVERE LOSS.

A BATTALION DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 20.

A communiqué says:—The Germans bombarded Nieuport, Bain and the dunes. We replied effectively. The Germans used important forces in an attack eastward of Ypres. The enemy after an intense bombardment attacked with the bayonet, but were repulsed. Our artillery enveloped with fire the German reserves which should have supported the attack. The German losses were very high.

From the Lys to the Aisne there was artillery activity. It is confirmed that the enemy's losses during the past few days have been considerable. According to prisoners a battalion has been destroyed.

The Germans made a fourth attack on the Heights of the Meuse at Les Echarges but were repulsed by artillery fire.

The enemy continued unsuccessful counter-attacks on Hill 607.

The enemy gained a footing on the eastern spur at Sattel. Fighting continues. It is raining and snowing in the Vosges.

ALLIES' POSITIONS STRENGTHENED.

ENEMY SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

PARIS, Feb. 19.

It is officially stated that yesterday was very favourable to the Allies' arms. The French repulsed counter-attacks, often with the bayonet, inflicting heavy loss. We strengthened our positions in the ground gained.

ARTILLERY LIVELINESS.

ALLIES' NEW POSITIONS AT PERTHE

PARIS, Feb. 19.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—The night and day have been mostly calm. There was artillery liveliness in the Valley of the Aisne. We maintained all the positions captured at Perthes. We repulsed two infantry attacks in the Vosges. Moreover, we have consolidated our positions, and are progressing methodically north and south of the Sudel farm.

ATTACK REPULSED.

FRENCH PROGRESS MADE.

PARIS, Feb. 20.

Last evening's communiqué said:—In Belgium, an attack on our trenches east of Ypres was repulsed. The enemy had deployed five companies in the first line. An attempted attack near Rocquincourt, north of Arras, was repulsed. Rheims was bombarded. In Champagne in the region of Souain, Perthes and Beaulieu, the enemy during the night of the 18-19th delivered five counter-attacks with a view to re-taking the trenches which they had lost on the previous days. All were repulsed. The fight was continued to-day, when we made fresh progress.

In the Argonne, some German coups-de-main during the night of the 18-19th, failed, and we destroyed a block-house and occupied the site.

Three German counter-attacks on the Heights of the Meuse at Pargues, on trenches which we had captured on December 17th, were arrested by the artillery.

In the Vosges, between Lunz and Wissembach, in the region of Bonhomme the enemy after gaining a footing on hill 607, which they attacked with a regiment were dislodged this morning by a counter-attack by half companies. We held the height against violent attacks. The enemy's attacks on Sattel, north of the Sudel farm, were repulsed.

CANNONADES AND FUSILADES

PROGRESS IN VERDUN REGION.

PARIS, Feb. 21.

Last night's communiqué said: In Belgium on the whole of the front to Rheims there were cannonades and fusilades.

Our action continues in Champagne under good conditions.

We repulsed several counter-attacks and made fresh progress north of Perthes, occupying a wood which the enemy had strongly organized.

In Argonne there were some engagements of little importance.

After repulsing the sixth counter-attack at Les Pargues southward of Verdun, we delivered an attack which enabled us to enlarge and complete the progress realized yesterday.

We took three machine-guns, two trench-mortars and two hundred prisoners, including several officers.

On the positions we carried at Non we found dead belonging to five different regiments.

FRENCH RESERVES' GALLANTRY.

PARIS, Feb. 20.

A Army Order says that the reserves have given such proofs of valour that henceforward they will be rated with the active corps all distinctions being abolished.

GENERAL FRENCH'S DESPATCH

ALL GAINED GROUND
STRENGTHENED.

AEROPLANES' VALUABLE WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The Press Bureau publishes Sir John French's bi-weekly despatch. It says that the enemy displayed considerable activity during the past few days south-eastward of Ypres. The fighting here was sometimes severe at one or two points.

The enemy succeeded in occupying some of our trenches, but were driven out by counter-attacks. Sixty German dead in one place were left on the ground. We blew up a German trench and took a number of prisoners.

Our troops counter-attacked with great gallantry, in spite of the water-logged ground and trenches. The Germans made a night attack on February 15th at the Ypres canal, and on the following night a similar attack near Neuve Chapelle. Both were easily repulsed with loss to the enemy.

The ground we recently gained has been strengthened, and held without difficulty. Our artillery southward of the Lys effectively dealt with the German batteries.

Our aeroplanes made valuable reconnaissances, and successfully engaged the enemy.

One Briton attacked two Germans with the result that one German aeroplane was destroyed.

GOOD PERIOD FOR ALLIES.

FRENCH LYE-WITNESS'S REVIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 20.

"Eye-witness" describing the operations from February 2nd to 17th, says that in spite of detestable weather it was a good period for the Allies whose artillery obtained the most brilliant results. The superiority of our ammunition is becoming increasingly apparent. The Belgian batteries have been prominent.

Our infantry has shown a very highly developed aggressive spirit which has been crowned with success.

The Belgian Army has been strengthened with fresh recruits who are fighting with well-stiffened veterans of the British infantry in successful actions while the remarkable activity of the British artillery should be noted.

The Allies have achieved successes which German communiqués have flatly denied.

These are now partly admitted by the Germans but the number of prisoners and quantity of war material taken are the best evidence.

Our successes have been important in the fighting in the region of Perthes.

The morale of our infantry has been splendidly enhanced by a continuous violent fire of field batteries, which has resulted in the Germans making only a feeble rejoinder. The Germans here appeared to be short of ammunition.

We took three kilometres of trenches and captured four hundred prisoners, including many officers.

Further, we gained possession of a crest. Thereafter the infantry, filled with ardour, stormed eight hundred metres of German second line and took a hundred additional prisoners.

GERMAN AIRSHIP DISASTERS.

THREE VESSELS LOST.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.

There is reason to believe that the non-receipt by Germany of British weather reports is partly accountable for airship disasters involving the loss of L3, L4 and a Parseval. The two former were engaged in patrol duty in the North Sea when they were surprised by a blizzard from the west which proved their undoing. It is stated that one officer claimed his airship had participated in the raid on King's Lynn.

GERMAN AEROPLANE WRECKED.

PARIS, Feb. 19.

A German aeroplane has been brought down near Dunkirk by gun-fire and Allied aircraft. Both the pilot and observer were killed.

NIGHT RAID ON OSTEND.

BOMBS DROPPED ON MILITARY
QUARTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

A French lieutenant during a night raid on Ostend dropped six bombs from a low altitude upon the Kursaal and other military quarters, causing great commotion.

GERMANY'S REGRETS.

APOLOGY TO THE SWISS GOVERNMENT

BERNE, Feb. 19.

The German Government has expressed regrets, and informed the Swiss Government that the aviator who flew over Swiss territory at the beginning of February did so by error and has been punished.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

ROME, Feb. 20.

At the instance of Signor Salandra, the Chamber rejected the motion to discuss foreign policy.

POSITION IN THE EAST.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN
ATTACKS FAIL.

RUSSIANS TAKE 2,000 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20.

A communiqué says:—Between the Vistula and the Niemen our troops are in the Augustovo region gradually emerging from the sphere of fighting. The action is developing near Ossowice, on the Lomja roids. There is no change on the left bank of the Vistula.

An Austrian attack near Otsinoff failed. We repulsed a series of attacks in the Carpathians at Lassionki, and north east of Stropko, and captured with the bayonet a height north of Voliamiklof.

A Russian battalion at daybreak on the 17th stormed Lunette in the region of Zavadok, killing all the German defenders.

All the German counter-attacks in massed columns were repulsed.

Desperate fighting continued for two days in the region of Wyschokoff. We captured two thousand prisoners and six mitrailheuses.

NEW RUSSIAN FRONT IN GALICIA.

TROOPS KNEE-DEEP IN SNOW.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

A Marmornitza message to the "Daily Mail" says that the Austrians and Russians confront each other on the banks of the Pruth knee-deep in snow. The battle has begun, and is visible from here. The Pruth is apparently the new Russian front.

AUSTRIAN STORY DENIED.

RUSSIAN LOSSES IN RETREAT FROM
BUKHOVINA.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20.

It is officially announced that the Austrian claims to have captured 29,000 prisoners recently are untrue. Our losses in the retreat from Bukhovina were 1,014 killed wounded and missing.

SITUATION IN EAST PRUSSIA.

WARNING TO REFUGEES NOT TO
RETURN.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.

An official warning has been issued in Berlin to East Prussian refugees not to return too hastily to their homes.

A new situation has been created but it does not warrant a general return to all parts of the province, as housing and food supplies are not yet sufficiently guaranteed. Municipal and State officials are urgently invited to return, but without their families.

RUSSIANS CONFIDENT.

REASONS FOR THE GERMAN
ONSLAUGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

A "Statesman" London cable, dated the 18th states:—

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Petrograd states that from eight to ten German Army Corps were launched against the invading Russians in East Prussia.

The German strength thus brought into the field was double what had been anticipated. The enemy's force came on like an avalanche, and the manoeuvre had been foreseen, and the Russians retired to the Niemen defences, having laid waste the entire abandoned region. The Germans are now advancing upon Ossowice, but owing to wild weather the roads have become impassable. A furious attack on the Russian defences is anticipated, but with confidence.

The Russian object is to destroy Germany's best troops, which are being drawn into this conflict. The desperate effort which Germany is making in East Prussia may be explained not only by military but by political exigencies.

The German Government is politically compelled to achieve some kind of success, more especially in the Hohenzollern family Dominions. Hence at all costs a supreme effort is being made to stem the tide of Russian invasion both for the sake of Prussia, and to create a diversion which has become imperative for the relief of Hungary.

RUSSIANS FOREWARNED.

GERMANS DRAWN INTO ROADLESS
COUNTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" London correspondent cables:—

Russian unofficial information enables us to estimate the measure of truth in German claims of success in East Prussia. The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says the Russians were forewarned of the German advance and drew the main strength thereof to the extreme east by a show of

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

GERMAN ATTACK ON 700 MILES FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 15th February:—The Germans have compelled the Russians to withdraw from East Prussia, but the next few days will show whether the intention is merely to clear the Russians from the German territory or whether real offensive is contemplated with the object of cutting the line of Railway between Warsaw and the interior and thus necessitate the Russian evacuation of Warsaw.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says it is believed that the Germans are preparing a general attack along the whole Russian strategic front of over 700 miles. Eight to ten Army Corps are now believed to have been concentrated at East Prussia, but the Russians foreseeing the manoeuvre retired betimes upon the fortified position on the Niemen, laying waste the entire region as they retire. The Germans are now fighting round Augustovo Plock on the Vistula. In Bukovina also the Austrians are advancing; the river South has been crossed; further north Nagwomea and Komea have been captured and the important railway centre and strategic position of Czernowitz is threatened.

Great efforts are thus being made to drive back both the Russian wings, but the main battlefield, says the correspondent, is now the Carpathians, where matters appear entirely in Russian hands, and further a German advance in East Prussia will be attended with great difficulty, for another fortnight will bring increasingly warm weather thawing the morasses for scores of miles behind the Germans, who are advancing upon strongly fortified positions defended by adequate Russian forces.

Considerable fighting is reported at various points in the West. Yesterday, the German attacks were repulsed, and a slight advance made by the French.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. R. Gransmore, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Tate, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. Y. Tyrrell, East Kents.
Lieut. E. R. Wilson, Irish Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. R. Heywood, East Kents.
Captain L. Pringle, Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. G. Rose, Seaforth.
Lieut. F. G. P. Young, Leinsters.

DIED.

Lieut. Colonel G. N. Ballard, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. A. Paton, Sixth Carabiniers.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Bosanquet, Royal Lancasters.

KILLED.

Major P. Baird, Cameron.
Lieut. K. Bell-Irving, East Surrey.

Second-Lieut. Shone, East Surrey.
Lieut. Birnie, East Surrey.

Capt. C. Reeve, East Surrey.
Second-Lieut. Davy, Irish Rifles.

Capt. J. R. Moffatt, Leinsters.
Capt. G. W. Robinson, Leinsters.

Capt. F. C. C. Rogers, Duke Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieut. C. F. Smith, Suffolks.
Lieut. J. D. Calvert, Rifle Brigade.

Lieut. H. Davies, Norfolk.
Capt. L. Studd and Major V. Hoare, London Regiment.

Lieut. A. Thresh, Rifle Corps.
Capt. R. B. Wills, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. F. Greener, East Surrey.
DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major J. T. C. Murray, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. Tyrrell, Coldstreams.

Lieut. W. Yandon, Suffolks.
Capt. R. J. Otter, Norfolk.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

The following officers' names appear in the seventy-first casualty list from France and Belgium:—

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

24th Gurkhas:—Lt. Col. Grant.
S. and T. Corps:—Captain A. C. Bird.

SICK IN HOSPITAL.

1/2nd Gurkhas:—Captain McIntyre.
59th Rifles:—Major Leeds.

Military Account Department:—Mr. Hardesty.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

6th Jats:—Jemadar (previously Colour Havildar) Badla Singh.

DIED OF DISEASE.

4th Sikhs:—Jemadar Ishar Singh (previously Havildar).

activity. They retired without any serious attempt to check the enemy.

Throughout the winter frost has been insufficient to convert the morasses into reliable military roads and the ground threatens to become worse during the next fortnight. It is now the Germans and not the Russians who have a score of miles of impossible roadless territory behind them. The correspondent adds that between the Upper and Lower Vistula the Germans cannot, and the Russians will not advance.

Other correspondents consider the German East Prussian movement was an attempt to outflank the Russians which failed. They anticipated a big general action.

Mr. B. Stapleton, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been appointed Chief Engineer, Burma Railways, in place of Mr. F. D. Couchman appointed Agent.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

India and South Africa: A Contrast.

The "Hablul Matin":—The rebellion has been stamped out, and we are bound to state that the vast majority of the Indians did not sympathise with it. De Wet and his followers had sworn allegiance to the British Crown. As gentlemen their duty was to remain faithful to that solemn oath. But they did not hesitate to rise in rebellion against their King and violate the sanctity of their pledge in the most shameful manner. The people of India, on the other hand, remained true to their allegiance when the war broke out, and the Indian sepoy will remain true to their salt till the end of the campaign. Let the Colonists, who refused to treat the Indians as civilised persons and taunted them as "coolies" take note of this fact, and learn to behave well in future. It is to be hoped that the noble words of the South African Bishop will make the Colonists ashamed of their conduct in the past, and bring about a better state of things in future.

The Working of the Press Act.

"New India":—The consideration should be mutual, and if the Press is not to embarrass the Government with sharp and harsh criticism, the Government should not harass the Press with unreasonable application of laws, passed as emergency measures in a time of serious unrest, but now—in a time of exceptional good feeling—used more and more frequently in the ordinary course of affairs, and strained to cover cases which they were never intended to touch. The most glaring instance of this want of reciprocity on the part of the Government to the warm and helpful spirit shown all over India is this increasing use of the Press Act, and this in a time of unexampled loyalty to the Empire. It is as if the loyalty were made an excuse for oppression. The administration of this Act is becoming harsher and harsher, and a Calcutta Magistrate has just been demanding a security of Rs. 500 from a class journal, the "Telegraph Record," without any clear charge being levelled against the paper. The "Telegraph Record" has been published for nine years; the proprietor was changing his press, and the Press Act demands a new declaration under such conditions, although it is hard to see why the change of a piece of machinery should be made the pretext for inflicting security, since the brain before and after the security is the same brain, whether it be using one press or another to express its views.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTION CA E.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF PROXY
PAPERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday in the case in which Bikubhai Mulchand, a pearl merchant of Poona city, and thirteen others are charged with forgery of proxy papers in connection with a by-election of the Poona City Municipality.

The Court was again crowded with an interested gathering, and in view of the fact that the Poona City Municipal elections will take place shortly, the evidence of the approver is of some interest.

Junardhan Somnath Naik recalled said he knew Bikubhai accused No. 1 but not Mohan Bulakdass. He had seen Captain Mohamed Khan often in the street and three or four times at Bikubhai's house during the election in question. Witness had seen all the accused except two at the election mandup. Of these Nos. 4, 5, 6, 12 and 13 made thumb impressions on proxy papers.

Bikubhai's clerk, who had absconded, also made his thumb impression on proxies, as also did a boy named Baloo. Witness had attested some of the papers. He could not say whether the papers he attested bore thumb impressions or not. He could not say positively where Bikubhai was at the time these impressions were taken. He had however told witness that anyone might make their thumb impressions on the proxies.

He could not say if the papers were stamped. The others in the room were also making their thumb impressions. He made about four thumb impressions.

At this stage witness identified eleven proxies which he had himself attested. When the other attesting witness signed he could not say. There were two or three rooms upstairs in Bikubhai's house and he moved about from one to the other so he could not say exactly who all were there at the time. About 11 p.m. that night he went to a room near the election pandal which had been hired by his party. Next morning he went there again when he found a large gathering there. He was not asked to identify the people. Except Bulakdass (accused No. 2) and Captain Mohamed Khan all the accused were there working. Asked if he knew what he had been doing, the witness replied that the others were doing the same thing, so he did not trouble to think whether it was right or wrong. He had never seen a proxy form before that evening.

The case is proceeding.

LATE CAPTAIN SHAKESPEAR.

SHOT AND RIDDEN OVER BY
CAVALRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Karachi contemporary hears from Koweit that Captain Shakespear, whose death by the Gulf was announced in a Press Communiqué met his death by being ridden over by cavalry. It appears that he was on his camel and was shot in the thigh. He fell off and the cavalry following went over him.

One Peiris, a member of the well-known Ceylon family of that name, has been sentenced by a Presidency Magistrate of Madras to four months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating by false representation a number of prominent citizens of Madras including the Hon. Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, Advocate-General and Mr. Hensman, Assistant Registrar, Madras University.

The Ellerman City and Home line are starting next month a bi-monthly service between Rangoon and London via Madras Coast and Colombo, calling at Marseilles or Alexandria as may be arranged. The City of Vienna sails on March 18th, the Newby Hall follows a fortnight later.

POLICE OFFICERS SHOT.

HEAD CONSTABLE FATALLY
WOUNDED.

THREE SIKHS' CRIME.

RETURNED EMIGRANT, ARRESTED
ON THE SPOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

Sub-inspector Mahmood Musa and Head Constable Masum Sha were wounded, the latter fatally by three Sikhs who fired at them with revolvers on

THE LATE MR. G. K. GOKHALE.

HIS LIFE AND WORK.

LAST DAYS AT POONA.

FINAL LEAVE-TAKING.

INDIA'S UNIVERSAL GRIEF.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTES BY PRESS AND PEOPLE.

The whole country is mourning the loss of Mr. Gokhale. References expressive of the respect in which he was held, have been published by the entire press.

The great patriot's end was quite peaceful. The following appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's life and character is specially contributed by one who has intimately associated with him for many years in public work.

A PERSONAL APPRECIATION.

A star of the first magnitude and great brilliancy in the firmament of Indian politics has just been extinguished. But so long as it shone on the horizon of public affairs its pure lustre and beneficent radiance were well recognised. In the bright galaxy of Indian publicists, the late Mr. Gokhale, whose untimely death at the early age of 48 is so universally lamented, was a most conspicuous figure. Though he claimed no blue blood for the family to which he belonged, the aristocracy of intellect specially claimed him as its own. In these days, however, of advanced civilisation and culture, birth and blood are of secondary importance or even of no importance at all. Just as in the ranks of plutocracy he who has been the architect of his own fortunes, elicits the warmest admiration for his pluck and power, his enterprise and integrity, as may be seen in the case of the great Indian, the late Mr. Tata, so in the realm of literature and philosophy, or arts and sciences, it is the person gifted with brain power and eloquence, accompanied by high integrity of purpose and sublime altruism, who is most esteemed and regarded. It fell to the lot of Mr. Gokhale that, though born poor, his natural and acquired gifts brought him to the highest rung of the ladder not by the arts of the sycophant and pushful, but by the sheer force of his intrinsic worth.

THE MAKING OF THE MAN.

Thus it came to pass that after graduating in the local university, at the age of 18, Mr. Gokhale, fired with the enthusiasm of his great guru and inspirer, the learned and sagacious Ranade, he joined the Fergusson College as a professor and took the usual vow of serving it with a pittance of Rs. 75 per month. But the dawning lustre of the coming star in public affairs was to be seen from the earliest period of his active life. Fergusson College was the making of Mr. Gokhale and Fergusson College was founded by a noble band of far-sighted men who had estimated the inestimable value of that Higher Learning which of these ages has thinned the thoughts of men with each process of the sun and led the evolution of what we call modern civilisation from age to age. Those founders, thoroughly understood the priceless boon of a sound liberal education which well appointed and well equipped colleges alone afford. The gratifying results of such an education, as was evidenced by a succession of Indian scholars, commencing with Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji and Mr. Gangadhar Shastri, who passed out with honour and credit from the portals of that great and venerable college, which bears the homelike and imperishable name of Elphinstone, were a great inspiration and source of hope to those who founded Fergusson College. The keen Marathi intellect as hard and metaphysical as the Scotch, they knew, was certain to receive its moulding and polish at such an institution. Elphinstone College was devoted, as years rolled on, to make its mark and produce men of the type and ability of the late Ranade, Telang and Tyabjee. Sir Pherozesha Mehta and H. A. Wadia, in the public life not only of their own Presidency but of the country at large. And Indians rejoiced when it produced first a Gokhale and later on a Paranjpye, who won a few years ago the blue ribbon of honour at Cambridge.

HIGHER ASPIRATIONS.

But Mr. Gokhale's aspirations were higher than to be a mere instructor of the

rising generation of the Deccan. So he renounced the collegiate vow a little before the period of maturity and took to politics. Having sat at the feet of his great Guru, he had begun to imbibe from his collegiate tutelage onwards the spirit of Ranade. The spark was kindled but not lightly. It soon burst into a living flame, a flame which burnt lambent till by crucial fate it was extinguished on the night of Friday last. Mr. Gokhale may, without exaggeration, be deemed the most brilliant product of the Fergusson College in Indian public life, though there is a long array of other talented men whom we might name, scholars dead and gone and scholars still living, doing their duty without ostentation.

DEBUT AT THE 1889 CONGRESS.

The memorable congress of 1889 at which the venerable Sir William Wedderburn presided and at which Bradlaugh with his sparkling but impressive eloquence sent a thrill through the heart of the ten thousand people gathered there, of whom some 1800 were the elite in the public life of India, was where Mr. Gokhale may be said to have made his first modest debut, albeit that before it he was doing good work silently with the Sarvajani Sabha and other political and social schools. As yet he was unknown. But when the next year the Congress was held under the presidency of Sir Pherozesha Mehta at Calcutta, the unknown became widely known. In a speech of just fifteen minutes' duration, he supported the Resolution touching the Income Tax, which owing to the Penjdeh incident and the Expedition to Upper Burma was introduced for the second time by the Government of Lord Dufferin after its repeal in 1865-66. He so admirably impressed his four points against the re-imposition of the tax and elaborated them so well in that clear, crisp, ringing voice, since so familiar to his countrymen and his colleagues in the Council, that when he left the rostrum the assembled Congressmen greeted the speech with enthusiastic applause. That maiden congress speech was the forerunner of scores of a more weighty and argumentative character he afterwards made from a variety of platforms. But not even Mr. Gokhale could have been conscious of the brilliancy of his public career at the hour when having made his modest speech at the Calcutta Congress he descended from the rostrum. From that time forward the narrative of his long and brilliant career is too well-known to require any recapitulation here. It is public property. Sufficient for these columns that a reference be made to some of the prominent landmarks of that career. In 1893, he threw his whole heart into Poona into the great demonstration of welcome which that city offered to Mr. Dadabhai, the "black man" of Lord Salisbury who had then entered the historic chamber of Westminster as member for Central Finsbury and returned awhile to India to preside for a second time at the Congress at Lahore. His enthusiasm for the Grand Old Man of India knew no bounds and none was more genuinely warm and sincere in the admiration of that historic figure of India, now passing the autumn of his life in a calm repose at Varanasi than Mr. Gokhale, he beaming young politician of 27. Year after year the speech of Mr. Gokhale at a Congress was regularly anticipated with lively appreciation as much as that of that actor of the Congress, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, who still at the age of sixty-seven keeps his audience spell-bound during his harangues.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

It goes without saying that in 1895, when the Congress met at Poona, he was a twin worker with his elder colleague Mr. Tilak, though even then the wedge of difference of political opinions was transparently seen to be widening. That Congress brought him up half way on the rung of the ladder of public life. But what firmly established his reputation as a publicist, to be counted with the other veteran leaders of public thought, was his able evidence before the Welby Commission which was the theme of general praise. An apt pupil of Mr. Ranade in facts and figures as well as of the late Mr. Joshi of Sholapur, he went before the Commission well-equipped and au courant with the details of public expenditure, as coached by those two great experts. In Mr. Gokhale the faculty of assimilation had been extensively developed. He was able to imbibe quickly and well the facts instilled in him by other and better informed masters. But he had also the faculty of presenting the facts so imbued with a touch of his own originality. The year in which he gave his evidence in 1897, along with the other three Indian publicists so well-known, his elders, Messrs. Banerjee of Calcutta and G. Subramanya Iyer of Madras and Mr. Wacha was the year of his first visit to England. It was the memorable year of the Diamond Jubilee of the Great Queen Victoria. Thanks to Sir Williams Wedderburn, the late Mr. Caine and the late Mr. Samuel Smith the quartette of those publicists came into contact with a number of distinguished members of Parliament whose courtesy and deep abiding sympathy were afterwards publicly acknowledged on their return to their respective native city. But Mr. Gokhale had never dreamt that that visit was to be the forerunner of half a dozen since 1897, visits which greatly enlarged the circle of his acquaintance, broadened his political vision, liberalised his ideas and eventually brought him into the closest contact with Lord Morley.

That memorable year which gave India her fresh charter of political privileges, thanks to the sound but cautious Liberalism of that erudite democratic peer and the sympathetic but advanced Conservatism of the late Lord Minto. Thereafter his visits were more important from the public point of view and most serviceable to India.

AS PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.

But we must not forget to recall the fact that in 1905, before the date of the reform of the Legislative Council, Mr. Gokhale was elected President of the Congress at

Benares. It was there that the seeds were sown which eventually wrought the miracle of 1907 at Surat. It was there that the so-called "moderate" policy of the Congress was impotently dragged in by the so-called Nationalists and it was there that the first attempt at economic boycott was unsuccessfully made. Mr. Gokhale's own policy of self-government on Colonial lines was also mooted. These were the crude and undigested topics which eventually came home to roost with so much evil.

THE TWO COMMISSIONS.

During the last six years the Decentralisation Commission and the Public Service Commission greatly absorbed Mr. Gokhale's energies. As regard the first he drew up a witness a long and elaborate brief as to how the scheme should proceed. Matured by experience of municipal administration in Poona, he was able to adduce ample evidence in support of the policy of greater freedom and entire autonomy in matters of self-government. His labours were valuable in that respect and much appreciated by the majority of the Commission, of whom the late distinguished Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt was member of vast experience. And later he had the honour of being appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services. It is superfluous to observe that Mr. Gokhale laboured hard day and night to see that fair justice was rendered to his countrymen, so far as his influence and exertions could extend, in the matter of the services after the very shabby way in which they were treated by the Commission which sat in 1886 under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison. Unfortunately



THE LATE HON. MR. G. K. GOKHALE, C. I. E.

his own illness in London last year prevented him from doing full justice to this arduous and responsible task. There had been as was anticipated from the first a wide divergence of opinion between the Indian members and the monopolists of vested interests. The poison of Chiridism was known to be potential and all the efforts of Mr. Gokhale and his two Indian colleagues were directed to neutralise that poison and bring about a radical reform which could satisfy the aspirations so long baulked under some hollow pretence or another. But it is regrettable to relate that his work in this respect remains incomplete. We shall not know to the fullest extent his share of the untiring labours in this direction, though his two other Indian colleagues may throw some light on it. The work on this important Commission was to be his Magnum Opus and he fondly hoped to look with pride on the accomplishment of the greatest patriotic task ever undertaken in his life career.

HIS WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lastly we must not omit to mention the strenuous exertions he put forth from time to time both in India and in England towards the amelioration of the hardships of the cruel and despotic embargo, so un-British in its character, placed on the liberties of thousands of His Majesty's peaceful and law-abiding Indian subjects, carrying on their peaceful avocations in the British possessions of South Africa. His burning desire to emancipate his countrymen there from that degrading bondage at last prompted him to pay a visit to South Africa, at the earnest request of the valiant Mr. M. K. Gandhi, whom only the other day the citizens of Bombay warmly welcomed back and gratefully acknowledged his inestimable services in the same direction. It is hardly necessary to recall the incidents of that visit, the brilliant welcome his countrymen wholeheartedly gave him, testified as he was with the generous recommendation and influence of the Secretary of State. The

reception he met at the hands of the Governor-General, Lord Gladstone, and Premier, General Botha, were of a most gratifying character.

HIS PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER.

We have thus most cursorily presented a sketch of the life work of the late Mr. Gokhale during the last 25 years. We have not touched at all on his social work. Nor have we said aught of the institution of his Servants of India Society which he founded and which under his own impetus and his fostering care has been rendering yeoman's service. All that we need say at the close of this notice is to discuss the career of the great publicist whose untimely death millions deplore. Gifted by nature his talents were undoubtedly of a high order and were invariably made available for the benefit of his country. And in no place were they more at their best than at the sessions of the Viceroy's Legislative Council for well nigh 12 years, say from the date Sir Pherozesha Mehta resigned his seat. His speeches always delivered without manuscript, though well-prepared beforehand were a compendium of facts and arguments tersely and eloquently put. His English was polished and exact; while his delivery was exceedingly pleasant and agreeable with a rich voice which was well-attuned to his facts or as to the insobriety of language. His arguments were logical and so incisive as to go home. He may not have had the stirring and rousing eloquence of Sir Pherozesha and Mr. Banerjee. He may not have possessed their persuasive powers to carry an audience with him on great occasions. But he had all the ardour, all the enthusiasm of a simple person, of great modesty, of unwavering truth, and of a reverential spirit. Those were sterling qualities which greatly endeared him to his countrymen. His mind was well attuned and was able to grasp the drift of the most in-

teresting, Mr. Gokhale was indeed a model of what an enlightened Indian publicist would be. Taking him for all in all, it will be many generations before his like will again be seen on the Indian horizon. And India profoundly feels his premature loss at this important hour in her destiny when the need of him was the sorest. He is gone, but his memory will endure. Peace be to the ashes of such a great Indian.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS.

Born of poor and humble parents in the Native State of Kolhapur in 1866, Mr. Gokhale was educated at the local college, and then came to the Elphinstone College in Bombay, where he took his B.A. degree in 1884. It may be here mentioned that he ever afterwards retained a keen interest in his alma mater, and was a member of the Elphinstone Society.

Leaving the Elphinstone College, Mr. Gokhale was admitted in 1884 to membership of the Deccan Education Society, which had just opened the Fergusson College. Life members of this Society bound themselves to serve in the Fergusson College and in the schools of the Society for twenty years on a salary of Rs. 75 per month, with a retiring pension of Rs. 30 per month. Soon after joining the staff of the College, Mr. Gokhale was appointed lecturer in English literature, and also gave occasional lectures on mathematics, but he subsequently found his true metier as professor of History and Political Economy. He studied Economics with great fervour, and soon became an acknowledged authority on the subject. His mastery of this subject stood him in great stead in his public life subsequently as will be seen from the following record published a few years ago by Messrs. Nateson and Co., of Madras.

WORK FOR THE COLLEGE.

Of his connection with the Fergusson College the writer says:—
It was not merely as Professor that he laboured for the institution so dear to him. Though he may not share the glory of its foundation, the credit of establishing it on a sound financial basis is largely his. For several years he devoted all his holidays to the work of collecting funds, travelling incessantly, bearing hardships, and submitting to indignities which only those can understand who have tried to raise money for public purposes in India. To such as Mr. Gokhale, however, duty is a religion, and all suffering for it is a joy; and the man whom all India now delights to honour tells the story of his early begging as a priceless experience and without the least trace of personal vexation or annoyance. In this way he is said to have brought the college coffers upwards of two lakhs. Add to such work great earnestness and enthusiasm and a sound judgment; it is then a wonder that for many years Mr. Gokhale occupied a commanding position in the college, and that though he never was Principal, his influence was the greatest in the conduct of its affairs.

RANADE'S GREATEST LEGACY.

But college duties, exacting as they must have been in the earlier years, could not engross Mr. Gokhale's energy. Public life claimed a share of his attention and had its claim liberally allowed. It could not be otherwise while the Deccan lay under the guidance of that choice and master spirit of the age, Mr. Ranade. Of the rare gifts of that personality, not the least rare was the power of choosing young men of promise and so informing their minds and characterising their souls as to make them yield the highest service to the country of which their nature was capable. It has been said that Mr. Gokhale is Ranade's greatest legacy. And his greatest memorial. For fourteen years, the ample measure of ancient discipleship, Mr. Gokhale sat at the feet of his "guru," learning to read the world aright and mastering the great lessons of life—the progress and destiny of nations, the inner meaning of events, the far-off results of action, the discipline of failure, service and sacrifice, faith and prayer, the infinite play of human passion.

The Sarvajani Sabha of Poona was then at the height of its usefulness. Second to no public body in standing or weight, it commanded the respect both of Government and the country, and its quarterly journal, which owed, it has been computed, about two-thirds of its contents either directly or indirectly to Mr. Ranade, performed with signal ability the dual function of forming and disseminating public opinion, especially on questions of Indian finance and Indian administration. In 1887 Mr. Gokhale, then twenty-one, was called to the important office of Editor of this journal; and this office, together with that of Secretary of the Sabha, he held until dismission, compelled the founding of another political body called the Deccan Sabha, of which too, the Rising Star of the Deccan, as Mr. Gokhale had come to be called, became Secretary. He was likewise for four years one of the editors of an Anglo-Marathi weekly of Poona, named the "Sudharak." He was Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Conference for a similar period, and when in 1895 the Indian National Congress held its eleventh session in Poona, Mr. Gokhale's services were at its disposal as one of the Secretaries. In 1897 he proceeded to England, along with men many years senior, to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure presided over by Lord Welby. Thanks to the training he had received under Mr. Ranade, his grasp of principles and mastery of details were so thorough that he was enabled to stand the severe heckling to which the expert Commissioners subjected him and he received encomiums for the way in which he had represented the case, and enhanced the reputation, of his countrymen. His analysis of the leading facts in the history of Indian finance, his examination of the constitution and expenditure of the Indian Army, and his remarks on the subordination of the interests of the taxpayers to those of the European services and the exclusion of Indians from the higher branches of public service were the features of his evidence.

AN UNPLEASANT EPISODE.

While in England on this occasion, he received letters from Poona containing bitter complaints against the plague policy of the Government of Lord Sandhurst and describing the atrocities of English soldiers on plague duty. His indignation at the wrongs of his countrymen and countrywomen

impelled him to communicate the substance of these letters to the English Press. A great sensation was immediately created, and the Bombay Government, put upon their trial, challenged Mr. Gokhale to produce his proofs. On returning to India he found his province lying prostrate and panic-stricken and no evidence could be obtained wherewith to substantiate the charges. He then took the only step that a man of honour could take and openly apologised. For this act he was severely censured at the time by a section of his countrymen. But he himself never regretted it, and maintained that he would repeat it, should the wheel of time bring those events round again. There can be no doubt that he acted in accordance with the best traditions of English public life, and won the approval of those most competent to judge. Unpleasant as the episode was, it served to bring out the true gentleman in Mr. Gokhale, and showed that in his hands the honour of his political opponents was as safe as his own.

WORK IN COUNCIL.

During 1900 and 1901 Mr. Gokhale was an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The half-dozen speeches he made there furnish evidence not only that he studied thoroughly the official papers placed at his disposal, but that he diligently sought information and guidance from all possible quarters. The revenue administration of Bombay and the famine operations there seem to have been singularly wanting in consideration for the sufferings of the people affected. The non-official members found it necessary to attack official acts persistently. Mr. Gokhale's criticism of famine relief operations in his first budget speech is a laborious piece of work, and forms a fitting prelude to his subsequent performance in the Imperial Legislative Council.

In 1902 when the Hon. (now Sir Pherozesha) Mr. Mehta vacated his seat on the Viceroy's Council, it was felt that the only suitable successor was Mr. Gokhale. Never deaf to duty's call, he accepted the exalted position and continued to occupy it to-day, having been elected for the fourth time by the Bombay non-official Councillors. Mr. Mehta had been accused by an Anglo-Indian official, and in consequence admired by the whole Indian public, for introducing a "new spirit" into the debate in the Supreme Legislative Council. His successor went further and in his first speech gave a new tone altogether to non-official criticism of the Budget.

In the latter part of this year, 1902, Mr. Gokhale retired from the service of Fergusson College, which he had done so much to build up. Two more years were wanting to make the full term of twenty years; but Mr. Gokhale had many months' leave to his credit, which he was allowed to enjoy preparatory to entire withdrawal. It was at eighteen in the first flush of youthful enthusiasm that he had vowed to serve the college on Rs. 75 a month. Another eighteen years and we find him, with experience and wisdom, but with no less enthusiasm, making another but far harder vow—to serve the country exclusively and wholeheartedly on very little beyond his pension of Rs. 30 a month. Public life in India, he said in bidding farewell to the College, has few rewards but many trials; and yet he felt irresistibly drawn to it.

In 1904, he visited the city of Madras in his capacity of Joint-General Secretary to the Indian National Congress, to which place he had been appointed at its previous session. The southern capital gave him a magnificent reception.

HEAVY WORK.

The year 1905 brought heavy work and heavier anxiety to Mr. Gokhale. The duties of Secretary to the Congress he shared with Mr. D. E. Wacha. In the Viceroy's Legislative Council, he had to resist strenuously, though ineffectually, the enactment of the extraordinary Act which, seeking to validate, and thereby published, the ignorance, obtuseness, and irregularities of Provincial Governments to the world. Then he had to compile abominable tables from State returns for exposing at Budget time the disingenuous calculations by which Lord Curzon had tried to demonstrate "the unexampled liberality" with which his Government had admitted Indians to the higher ranks of its service. He had undertaken besides the Indian agency for the weekly periodical called "India" which was nearly being given up for want of adequate support from the very people in whose name and for whose exclusive benefit it had been conducted against odds by the philanthropy and noble self-sacrifice of a few steadfast friends, Euro, Jean and Indian. The work of collecting funds for the Ranade Economic Institute was a sacred duty, which no distractions could long keep out of his mind. His many experience and most anxious thought had been bestowed on the devising and organising of the Servants of India Society, the first members of which were sworn in on the 12th of June this year. Besides, there devolved on him the mission to England which all the Provinces of India had undertaken at the previous Congress, but which only Bombay and the Punjab performed in the event.

WORK IN ENGLAND.

England was on the eve of a General Election when Mr. Gokhale landed. Mr. Balfour's effete ministry fell ignominiously, and the country was to transfer confidence and power to the Liberals with an unprecedented majority. Lala Lajpat Rai, the Punjab delegate, was likewise there; and a vigorous and unbroken campaign was kept up with the generous aid of our English friends. Mr. Gokhale was his own secretary, amanuensis, and attendant as well, and strain on his frame and nerves may be imagined when it is said that he addressed more than 45 meetings in little over 50 days, travelling frequently to keep his engagements, writing notes and letters, interviewing and being interviewed in the few gaps of time that remained. His general health began to be affected, while his throat was so sore that on his return he had to undergo an operation on board the steamer. Even so his voice was too feeble to bear the strain of the President's work at Congress, and after the first effort completely broke down. Of his actual performance in England praise is simply superfluous. His criticism was fearless and thorough. Lord Curzon's regime gave no end of themes for attack. But the poverty of the people, their appalling

(Continued on page 10.)

THE LATE MR. G. K. GOKHALE.

(Continued from page 9.)

ignorance, the increasing death-rate, the indebtedness of the peasantry, the frequency of famines, and the low state of sanitation furnished a gruesome background for the picture. The devouring Military expenditure, the enormous drain of the country's resources, the denial even to competent Indians, at one time tacit, but now avowed, of a due and proper share of the higher services, the subordination and neglect of Indian interests in the management of finance and conduct of affairs, and the profound moral debasement caused by the disarmament of the whole nation and compulsory disuse of the highest faculties of pluck, initiative, and guidance of bold policies, each added its due pain and just emphasis in an indictment admirably conceived and aptly phrased. The benefits the India had obtained from British rule did not fail to get generous appraisement and praise. And the demands of reform put forth were adjusted with scrupulous care to the capacity of slow-moving India, the susceptibilities of jealous Anglo-India, and the practical sense of the British people averse to theories and systems in politics.

On returning to India Mr. Gokhale was welcomed both at Bombay and at Poona with every token of approbation and gratitude, and it was remarked at the time as a good omen for the future harmony of public life that Mr. Tilak joined in the congratulations and admitted the success of his political missions to England. Mr. Gokhale had no time for the repose that he so much needed. From one tumult of sensations he was to be hurried into another at Benares with but a brief interval in Calcutta for the composition of the Presidential address for which all India and a considerable part of England were straining their ears.

TWO BUDGET SPEECHES.

Next year, 1906, he made his fifth budget speech, the first in the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto. After assailing vigorously the military policy of the Government, he proceeded to tackle the condition of the raiyat, and suggested several meliorative measures: (1) a reduction of the State demand on land, especially in Bombay, Madras, and the United Provinces, and a limitation of that demand all over India; (2) an experiment in a limited area for the composition of the raiyat's debts and after this, and after this only, restriction of his powers of alienation; (3) the establishment of Agricultural Banks like those of Lord Cromer in Egypt; (4) improvements in Irrigation and Scientific Agriculture; (5) the promotion of technical and industrial education; (6) free and compulsory primary education; and (7) works of sanitary improvement, such as good water-supply and drainage.

In the budget speech of 1907, Mr. Gokhale objected strongly to the accumulation of the Gold Standard Fund for the purpose of converting rupees into sovereigns on the introduction of gold currency in India, an object which there was some reason for suspecting that government entertained. He took a high-minded view of the optimum question, contending that the loss of revenue should be borne, not by the British exchequer, as many influential politicians suggested but by the Indian treasury which profited by the traffic in that drug. At the end, he pleaded for reforms in the administration, in language that subsequent events have rendered almost prophetic: "My Lord it is of importance that there should be no unnecessary delay in this matter. The public mind is in a state of great tension, and unless the concessions are promptly announced and steps taken to give immediate effect to them, they will, I fear, lose half their efficacy and all their grace." The situation is an anxious—almost critical one, and unless the highest statesmanship inspires the counsels of the Government, difficulties threaten to arise of which no man can foresee the end." The Viceroy responded with a promise of reforms which, he said, were being formulated, but could not be announced.

Mr. Gokhale's activities in the next few years continued. His activities had been unceasing. In fact, he could not give himself the much-needed and long-planned rest of one month at Mahabaleshwar. On his way to Poona from the Budget Meeting of 1907, he presided over the public meeting in Bombay which protested against the anti-Mehta Caucus. His Secretaryship of Congress involved many trips to Bombay and one to Surat before the December session. The disturbances in Mysnasingh compelled a visit to Calcutta and many private conferences. He undertook the direction of a non-official campaign against the plague, and faced many risks. Then he went to Simla to enter a passionate protest against the Seditious Meetings Bill and defend the Bengali nation.

THE SERVANTS OF INDIA.

But the activity to which he himself would attach the greatest importance has yet to be mentioned. The Servants of India Society, organised on the 12th June, 1905, lived their first session together in the Society's Home from April till September 1907. Wedded to constitutional lines of work and excluding nothing that may advance the common good of the country, the Society may be said in one word to aim at building up the future Indian nation. A task of enormous magnitude; but one worthy of the highest endeavours of India's sons.

VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

In October 1912, Mr. Gokhale paid a visit to South Africa, and his work there was of the utmost value. Of it General Smuts said: "Mr. Gokhale's attitude had been perfectly reasonable."

Landing at Capetown on October 22nd, Mr. Gokhale proceeded to Kimberley, and thence, by way of Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp, to Johannesburg. From here he continued his journey, by way of Newcastle and Ladysmith, to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. Having visited both the North and South Coast districts, he returned to Pretoria, where the tour was concluded. In each of these centres he was received by the principal European citizens, who co-operated with the local Indian communities to make the reception of a man of his ability and distinction as gracious and kindly as possible. The Mayors of the different towns

waited upon him at the stations or the town halls to bid him, on behalf of the European population, a most cordial welcome, and to wish him success in his self-imposed task. His benevolent intentions were accepted on all hands, and his frequently expressed appreciation of the difficulties of the European colonists and of the genuineness of their apprehensions against the results of further immigration met with their whole-hearted recognition and gratitude.

The Indian community everywhere welcomed him with unbounded enthusiasm. Scarcely a town or village within the Union, having any appreciable Indian population, but hastened to tender its respectful greeting to the distinguished visitor, and to express heartfelt gratitude for the services that he had already rendered to the Empire, to India, and to South Africa, and for those that his visit was expected to render. Nearly five hundred telegrams of welcome from all over the country awaited his arrival at Capetown, from individuals and associations, and his departure from the sub-continent was felt as a personal loss by 150,000 Indians resident in the Union, who had, in one way or another, presented him with a review of the disabilities under which they laboured. The affection bestowed upon him and the enthusiasm aroused by his visit amongst his countrymen there, and the regard felt for him personally and as a statesman by responsible Europeans in South Africa, were a tribute to the lofty character of the man, to which, indeed, was due the unique position that he occupied in India as an exponent of popular opinion and a trusted counsellor of the Government.

Mr. Gokhale went to study the situation on the spot, to encourage his countrymen in the performance of their duty to India, and to the Empire, to suggest remedies for their disabilities, to reassure the European Colonists that their fears as to the numerical and political complexion of the country were appreciated and allowed for, and to recall them to a recognition of their responsibilities to the State and to their voteless Indian fellow colonists.

Imperial Legislative Council meeting showed that his condition was critical. Even when his condition was so critical he spent three hours early Wednesday morning in doing an important public duty and this fact may be taken as the best illustration of the keen sense of duty that animated all his life. The doctors attending on him did all they could but in spite of their efforts his case grew worse since yesterday evening and Mr. Gokhale also had the consciousness that his end was nearing but the calm composure which he maintained all through was remarkable. His only regret was that the work of the Royal Commission on which he had set his heart and to which he wanted to devote his best energies for the next four months would remain unfinished so far as he was concerned. He was extremely sorry that the members of the Servants of India Society which was his dearest child and the embodiment of his desire to serve the motherland were not by his side to receive his last message. He has charged the members with the duty of continuing his work and mission round which his spirit will always hover and that he thought was the best way to keep his memory alive. In his last moment he was surrounded by his friends whose leave he took just fifteen minutes before he passed away.

LAST LOOK AT THE DEPARTED PATRIOT.

This morning at the Servants of India Society a very large and consequently unwieldy crowd of people assembled to have a last look at the departed patriot. Among the callers were Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, the Hon. Mr. Chaudhri, Sardar Nowroji Pundji, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Banerjee, Mr. Balak Ram, Mr. Advani, Professors of the Fergusson College, Deccan College, Agricultural College, all municipal Councilors, all ladies of the Serva Sadan, students of all colleges and schools and leading merchants in the town. Mr. Tilak, who was at Sinhadad also specially came down to attend the funeral. Wreaths from several persons

LATER.

for a public meeting of condolence at the Town Hall.

At the public meeting held at the Overton Hall Mr. Surendranath Banerjee said: "To-day we meet under the shadow of a dire public misfortune. The Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale died last night at 10.25. The whole country has been thrust into the jaws of a great agony. A prince and a great man has fallen. One of the greatest figures in the political world of India of to-day has disappeared. One of the stoutest champions of Indians' rights and liberties has been cut off in the prime of life. He was a political Ishi in the true sense of the term. I had the good fortune of knowing him for upwards of 25 years and I never came across a truer, nobler and gentler nature. I knew him as a young man and I knew him in the maturity of his public life. So true, so devoted, so self-sacrificing a figure it is difficult to find amongst our public men. When he joined the Fergusson College his pay was Rs. 70 a month. For 20 years he worked on that pay under self-denying ordinance. His was a work of love, of self-sacrificing devotion. In public life also he showed the same devotion and the same love of duty. When appointed a Member of the Public Services Commission he was to get £1,000 a year. But it involved the resignation of his seat in the Legislative Council. He refused to do so and made the heavy pecuniary sacrifice and continued to work as a member of the Legislative Council.

ENTIRE PRESS UNANIMOUS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21. Meetings of condolence took place yesterday in various centres. Mr. Mazherul Haque presiding at a meeting at Bankipore. References expressive of the respect in which the deceased was held are being published by the entire press. Anglo-Indian as well as Indian, and condolence telegrams are pouring in from all sides.

LATER.

Referring to the late Mr. Gokhale, the "Englishman" says that of all Indians he was the one who could least be spared. The "Statesman" says he was the greatest

social and political life of the country evolved out of the clash of the grandest civilizations of east and west.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

Many shopkeepers in the city closed their shops yesterday when the news of the death of Mr. Gokhale was announced. Several schools and the municipal office were also closed. A public meeting will be held this evening at the Mayo Hall to express the grief of the citizens of Allahabad. The Hon. Dr. Sunderlal will take the chair.

A NATIONAL MISFORTUNE.

All papers here write in eulogistic terms of the late Mr. Gokhale.

The "Pioneer" says: "Since the days of Sir Syed Ahmed there has been no Indian to compare with him either in intellectual capacity or in the beneficent influence he exercised upon the minds of his countrymen, and his death, at a time when restraint and patience are practically needed in public life all over the Empire, is in the nature of a national misfortune."

LATER.

The meeting this evening in honour of Mr. Gokhale was very largely attended. The Hon. Dr. Sunderlal presided and among those present were the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richards; Justices Chatterjee, Pigott and Banerji; Mr. Ferard, Commissioner of Allahabad; and Mr. Freemantle, Collector.

The Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru proposed and the Hon. Mr. A. Raof seconded the following resolution:—

This meeting expresses its great sorrow at the irreparable loss which the country has sustained at the untimely demise of Mr. Gokhale, a patriot of selfless devotion, sterling character and towering genius who consecrated his life to the cause of his Motherland.

The Commissioner and the Collector joined in expressions of regret and paid tributes to the character of the deceased.

AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The news of Mr. Gokhale's death has cast gloom over here. Papers, both English and Anglo-Vernacular, make the most sympathetic reference to the sad event and write long appreciative sketches of his life, many appearing in deep black.

The local Indian Associations and other public bodies are passing resolutions marking their sense of loss which is universally described as irreparable.

AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

The news of Mr. Gokhale's death came as a surprise here. As a mark of respect to his memory the Hindu Social Club postponed sine die the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Club fixed for Sunday 21st.

AT BOMBAY.

At a special meeting held in the rooms of the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association on Saturday under the Pre-

sidency of Mr. Velje Lakhmsee it was unanimously resolved:—

That this Association has received with deep sorrow the news of the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and out of respect for him the Bazar be closed this day." The members of the Panch Shroff Marwari Association suspended all business on Saturday.

A meeting of Indian Cotton Merchants, Mucadams and Brokers was held at the Cotton Exchange Room, Colaba, on Saturday last, to express their sense of regret at the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas being called to the chair, dilated on the good qualities of the deceased gentleman, on his statesmanlike grasp, his high and spotless character and his lofty and righteous principles. The meeting resolved to close the Colaba Cotton Market and the Exchange Room for the day out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and to forward a telegram to the Servants of India Society, Poona, requesting them to convey the deep sense of the sympathy of the meeting to the family of the late Mr. Gokhale.

MR. G. K. PAREKH'S TRIBUTE.

Addressing a gathering at the prize-distribution of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh referred to the sudden and untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who, he said was one of the greatest patriots of India and the whole country had been plunged into great grief to mourn its very great loss. In his manifold activities in public life, Mr. Gokhale had never forgotten the poor and the destitute and he had always taken a lead in organising benevolent institutions of this character and had once presided over its functions.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, who presided on the occasion, agreed with all that had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Parekh and to express its sentiments, the meeting in solemn silence passed a resolution expressing its deep grief at the sudden loss to the whole country by the untimely death of one of its noblest sons.

The work of the meeting was then proceeded with.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Bengal Provincial Railway Company of a line of railway on 2 feet 6 inch gauge from Dasghara station on the Bengal Provincial Railway to Jamalpur-gunj, distance about 8 miles.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Assam Bengal Railway Administration for the following lines of railway on the metre gauge:—From Karimganj into Longai Valley to Hatkhahera, with a branch into Charcola Valley, a length of about 44 miles and from Silchar to Dwarbandh with branches to Sonamukh and Dhalai, a length of about 30 miles.

Mr. L. E. Vining, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Outh and Rohilkhand Railway.

MR. GOKHALE IN LONDON.



This interesting group was taken at Langham Cottage next to York House, Twickenham, where Mr. Gokhale was staying last summer as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tata.

Reading from left to right:—Mrs. Ratan Tata, Mr. Ratan Tata, Mr. Gokhale and Mrs. Bahadurji.

This great task he accomplished. His visit focused attention on the subject of the treatment of Indians in South Africa, and the Union Government approached the subject with a gravity which had never before been shown. His visit paved the way to the settlement of the question which has now been reached.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Of Mr. Gokhale's labours as a member of the Public Services Commission it is too official campaign against the plague, and faced many risks. Then he went to Simla to enter a passionate protest against the Seditious Meetings Bill and defend the Bengali nation.

LAST DAYS AT POONA.

FINAL LEAVE-TAKING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale passed away peacefully last night at 10.25 p.m. The news spread over the town like wild fire. For the last five days he was prostrated with an acute attack of cardiac asthma. The trouble began with a choking fit on the evening of Saturday, the 13th instant when he arranged a fruitarian party in honour of Mr. Gandhi which he attended with very great difficulty but had to leave immediately. Successively for four days the attacks continued with varying virulence and his health became a matter of great anxiety and later developments which prevented his going to Delhi for the

among them his Highness the Aga Khan, were received for being laid on the dead body.

The funeral procession was originally timed to start at 10 a.m. to-day but it could not do so till half past one in the afternoon. Many thousands of people attended the funeral ceremony which took more than two hours to reach the burning ground. Mr. Devadhar, Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Tilak made short speeches. Dr. Bhandarkar reviewing Mr. Gokhale's life and Mr. Tilak exhorting the vast concourse to emulate the work of Mr. Gokhale. The procession passed through several streets which were lined with thousands of spectators. All the schools, colleges, Government and municipal officers, private firms and markets were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the distinguished citizen and patriot of Poona. The whole of the city is in mourning. Telegrams of condolences with Mr. Gokhale's family and the Servants of India Society are pouring in.

Mr. Gokhale leaves behind him two unmarried daughters and a large family of his elder brother and sister to mourn his loss.

UNIVERSAL GRIEF.

MR. BANERJEE'S ELOQUENT EULOGY.

ONE OF THE GREATEST FIGURES IN THE POLITICAL WORLD.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The news of Mr. Gokhale's death reached here this morning. The evening papers published his life and express heartfelt regret. In the afternoon a public meeting was held at Overton Hall which was packed, where Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee made a feeling reference to the sad event which moved the whole house. Arrangements are being made

leader India has ever produced. The "Bengalee" says a prince and a great man has fallen.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The news of the death of Mr. Gokhale was received here with universal regret.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—"Mr. Gokhale will always have an important place in the history of the transitional stage of Indian politics. He may not have been a most eloquent speaker among the Congressmen but taken all in all he was the sincerest and sanest man in the whole group. His views on most political subjects were advanced but by temperance he was moderate all his life. There were many things about which we differed from him but we could never appreciate the difficulties of the Government and the honourable motives of critics who opposed him. He often exhibited a tact in public affairs, notably in his South African mission. If he was not always as resolute as he might have been in pressing his wiser opinion on less responsible men that was doubtless in part due to his natural amiability."

A BLOW TO ALL GOOD CAUSES.

"New India" writes:—"The death of India's great son Mr. Gokhale at the critical moment from the sphere of his activity is a blow to all her good causes."

Referring to the death of Mr. Gokhale the "Hindu" says:—"He was a patriot of an exalted type. His talents and virtues and his services to his motherland were of a pattern which is rare in the annals of this country and which have made his name appear in shining letters in the history of modern India."

The "Indian Patriot" says:—"The name of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale will go down in the history of India as the first and foremost of men whose life was given to the work of elevation of the country."

The "Andhra Patrika" says:—"He exhibited in himself a complete fruit of moral

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THE LATE MR. G. K. GOKHALE.

HIS LIFE AND WORK.

LAST DAYS AT POONA.

FINAL LEAVE-TAKING.

INDIA'S UNIVERSAL GRIEF.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTES BY PRESS AND PEOPLE.

The whole country is mourning the loss of Mr. Gokhale. References expressive of the respect in which he was held, have been published by the entire press.

The great patriot's end was quite peaceful. The following appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's life and character is specially contributed by one who has intimately associated with him for many years in public work.

A PERSONAL APPRECIATION.

A star of the first magnitude and great brilliancy in the firmament of Indian politics has just been extinguished. But so long as it shone on the horizon of public affairs its pure lustre and beneficent radiance were well recognised. In the bright galaxy of Indian publicists, the late Mr. Gokhale, whose untimely death at the early age of 43 is so universally lamented, was a most conspicuous figure. Though he claimed no blue blood for the family to which he belonged the aristocracy of intellect specially claimed him as its own. In these days, however, of advanced civilisation and culture, birth and blood are of secondary importance or even of no importance at all. Just as in the ranks of plutocracy he who has been the architect of his own fortunes elicits the warmest admiration for his pluck and power, his enterprise and integrity, as may be seen in the case of the great Indian, the late Mr. Tata, so in the realm of literature and philosophy, of arts and sciences, it is the person gifted with brain power and eloquence, accompanied by high integrity of purpose and sublime altruism, who is most esteemed and regarded. It fell to the lot of Mr. Gokhale that, though born poor, his natural and acquired gifts brought him to the highest rung of the ladder not by the arts of the sycophant and pushful, but by the sheer force of his intrinsic worth.

THE MAKING OF THE MAN.

Thus it came to pass that after graduating in the local university, at the age of 18, Mr. Gokhale, fired with the enthusiasm of his great guru and inspirer, the learned and sagacious Ranade, he joined the Fergusson College as a professor and took the usual vow of serving it with a pittance of Rs. 75 per month. But the dawning lustre of the coming star in public affairs was to be seen from the earliest period of his active life. Fergusson College was the making of Mr. Gokhale and Fergusson College was founded by a noble band of far-sighted men who had estimated the inestimable value of that Higher Learning which all these ages have widened the thoughts of men with each process of the sun and led the evolution of what we call modern civilisation from age to age. Those founders, thoroughly understood the priceless boon of a sound liberal education which well appointed and well equipped colleges alone afford. The gratifying results of such an education, as was evidenced by a succession of Indian scholars, commencing with Mr. Dadabhai Navroji and Mr. Gangadhar Shastri, who passed out with honour and credit from the portals of that great and venerable college, which bears the honoured and imperishable name of Elphinstone, were a great inspiration and source of hope to those who founded Fergusson College. The keen Marathi intellect as hard and metaphysical as the Scotch, they knew, was certain to receive its moulding and polish at such an institution. Elphinstone College was devoted, as years rolled on, to make its mark and produce men of the type and ability of the late Ranade, Telang and Tyabjee, Sir Pherozesha Mehta and H. A. Wadia, in the public life not only of their own Presidency but of the country at large. And Indians rejoiced when it produced first a Gokhale and later on a Paranjpye, who won a few years ago the blue ribbon of honour at Cambridge.

HIGHER ASPIRATIONS.

But Mr. Gokhale's aspirations were higher than to be a mere instructor of the

rising generation of the Deccan. So he renounced the collegiate row a little before the period of maturity and took to politics. Having sat at the feet of his great guru, he had begun to imbibe from his collegiate tutelage onwards the spirit of Ranade. The spark was kindled but not lightly. It soon burst into a living flame, a flame which burnt lambent till by crucial fate it was extinguished on the night of Friday last. Mr. Gokhale may, without exaggeration, be deemed the most brilliant product of the Fergusson College in Indian public life, though there is a long array of other talented men whom we might name, scholars dead and gone and scholars still living, doing their duty without ostentation.

DEBUT AT THE 1889 CONGRESS.

The memorable congress of 1889 at which the venerable Sir William Wedderburn presided and at which Bradlaugh with his sparkling but impressive eloquence sent a thrill through the heart of the ten thousand people gathered there, of whom some 1800 were the elite in the public life of India, was where Mr. Gokhale may be said to have made his first modest debut, albeit that before it he was doing good work silently with the Sarvajani Sabha and other political and social schools. As yet he was unknown. But when the next year the Congress was held under the presidency of Sir Pherozesha Mehta at Calcutta, the unknown became widely known. In a speech of just fifteen minutes' duration, he supported the Resolution touching the Income Tax, which owing to the Penjdeh incident and the Expedition to Upper Burma was introduced for the second time by the Government of Lord Dufferin after its repeal in 1865-66. He so admirably impressed his four points against the re-imposition of the tax and elaborated them so well in that clear, crisp, ringing voice, since so familiar to his countrymen and his colleagues in the Council, that when he left the rostrum the assembled Congressmen greeted the speech with enthusiastic applause. That maiden congress speech was the forerunner of scores of a more weighty and argumentative character he afterwards made from a variety of platforms. But not even Mr. Gokhale could have been conscious of the brilliancy of his public career at the hour when having made his modest speech at the Calcutta Congress he descended from the rostrum. From that time forward the narrative of his long and brilliant career is too well-known to require any recapitulation here. It is public property. Sufficient for these columns that a reference be made to some of the prominent landmarks of that career. In 1893, he threw his whole heart in Poona into the great demonstration of welcome which that city offered to Mr. Dadabhai, the "black man" of Lord Salisbury who had then entered the historic chamber of Westminster as member for Central Finsbury and returned awhile to India to preside for a second time at the Congress at Lahore. His enthusiasm for the Grand Old Man of India knew no bounds and none was more genuinely warm and sincere in the admiration of that historic figure of India, now passing the autumn of his life in a calm repose at Varsova than Mr. Gokhale, the beaming young politician of 27. Year after year the speech of Mr. Gokhale at the Congress was regularly anticipated with lively appreciation as much as that of that "ator of the Congress, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, who still at the age of sixty-seven keeps his audience spell-bound during his harangues.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

It goes without saying that in 1895, when the Congress met at Poona, he was a twin worker with his elder colleague Mr. Tilak, though even then the wedge of differences of political opinions was transparently seen to be widening. That Congress brought him up half way on the rung of the ladder of public life. But what firmly established his reputation as a publicist, to be counted with the other veteran leaders of public thought, was his able evidence before the Welby Commission which was the theme of general praise. An apt pupil of Mr. Ranade in facts and figures as well as of the late Mr. Joshi of Sholapur, he went before the Commission well-equipped and as a young man as coached by those two great experts. In Mr. Gokhale the faculty of assimilation had been extensively developed. He was able to imitate quickly and well the facts instilled in him by other and better informed masters. But he had also the faculty of presenting the facts so imbibed with a touch of his own originality. The year in which he gave his evidence in 1897, along with the other three Indian publicists so well-known, his elders, Messrs. Banerjee of Calcutta and G. Subramanya Iyer of Madras and Mr. Wacha was the year of his first visit to England. It was the memorable year of the Diamond Jubilee of the Great Queen Victoria. Thanks to Sir Williams Wedderburn, the late Mr. Caine and the late Mr. Samuel Smith the quartette of those publicists came into contact with a number of distinguished members of Parliament whose courtesy and deep abiding sympathy towards their respective native city. But Mr. Gokhale had never dreamt that that visit was to be the forerunner of half a dozen since 1897,—visits which greatly enlarged the circle of his acquaintance, broadened his political vision, liberalised his ideas and eventually brought him into the closest contact with Lord Morley during the memorable year which gave India her fresh charter of political privileges, thanks to the sound but cautious Liberalism of that erudite democratic peer and the sympathetic but advanced Conservatism of the late Lord Minto. Thereafter his visits were more important from the public point of view and more serviceable to India.

AS PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.

But we must not forget to recall the fact that in 1905, before the date of the reform of the Legislative Councils, Mr. Gokhale was elected President of the Congress at

Benares. It was there that the seeds were sown which eventually wrought the mischief of 1907 at Surat. It was there that the so-called "mendicant" policy of the Congress was impetuously dragged in by the so-called Nationalists and it was there that the first attempt at economic boycott was unsuccessfully made. Mr. Gokhale's own policy of self-government on Colonial lines was also mooted. These were the crude and undigested topics, which eventually came home to roost with so much evil.

THE TWO COMMISSIONS.

During the last six years the Decentralisation Commission and the Public Service Commission greatly absorbed Mr. Gokhale's energies. As regard the first he drew up as a witness a long and elaborate brief as to how the scheme should proceed. Matured by experience of municipal administration in Poona, he was able to adduce ample evidence in support of the policy of greater freedom and entire autonomy in matters of self-government. His labours were valuable in that respect and much appreciated by the majority of the Commission, of whom the late distinguished Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt was member of vast experience. And later he had the honour of being appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services. It is superfluous to observe that Mr. Gokhale laboured hard day in which they were treated by the Commission which sat in 1886 under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison. Unfortunately



THE LATE HON. MR. G. K. GOKHALE, C. I. E.

his own illness in London last year prevented him from doing full justice to this arduous and responsible task. There had been as was anticipated from the first a wide divergence of opinion between the Indian members and the monopolists of vested interests. The poison of Chiricism was known to be potential and all the efforts of Mr. Gokhale and his two Indian colleagues were directed to neutralise that poison and bring about a radical reform which could satisfy the aspirations so long bantered under some hollow pretence or another. But it is regrettable to relate that his work in this respect remains incomplete. We shall not know to the fullest extent his share of the untiring labours in this direction, though his two other Indian colleagues may throw some light on it. The work on this important Commission was to be looked with pride on the accomplishment of the greatest patriotic task ever undertaken in his life career.

HIS WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lastly we must not omit to mention the strenuous exertions he put forth from time to time both in India and in England towards the amelioration of the hardships of the cruel and despotic embargo, so un-British in its character, placed on the liberties of thousands of His Majesty's peaceful and law-abiding Indian subjects, carrying on their peaceful avocations in the British possessions of South Africa. His burning desire to emancipate his countrymen there from that degrading bondage at last prompted him to pay a visit to South Africa, at the earnest request of the valiant Mr. M. K. Gandhi, whom only the other day the citizens of Bombay warmly welcomed back and gratefully acknowledged his inestimable services in the same direction. It is hardly necessary to recall the incidents of that visit, the brilliant welcome his countrymen wholeheartedly gave him, fortified as he was with the generous recommendation and influence of the Secretary of State. The

reception he met at the hands of the Governor-General, Lord Gladstone, and Premier, General Botha, were of a most gratifying character.

HIS PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER.

We have thus most cursorily presented a sketch of the life work of the late Mr. Gokhale during the last 25 years. We have not touched at all on his social work. Nor have we said aught of the institution of his Servants of India Society which he founded and which under his own impetus and his fostering care has been rendering yeoman's service. All that we need say at the close of this notice is to discuss the career of the great publicist whose untimely death millions deplore. Gifted by nature his talents were undoubtedly of a high order and were invariably made available for the benefit of his country. And in no place were they seen at their best than at the sessions of the Viceroyal Legislative Council for well nigh 12 years, say from the date Sir Pherozesha Mehta resigned his seat. His speeches, always delivered without manuscript, though well-prepared beforehand were a compendium of facts and arguments tersely and eloquently put. His English was polished and exact; while his delivery was exceedingly pleasant and agreeable with a rich voice which was well-attuned. He never shone so well in any other assembly as in the Viceroyal Council where, too, he may be said to have won his spurs. Never was he guilty of exaggeration as to his facts or as to the insobriety of language. His arguments were logical and so incisive as to go home. He may not have had the stirring and rousing eloquence of Sir Pherozesha and Mr. Banerjee. He may not have possessed their persuasive powers to carry an audience with him on great occasions. But he had all the ardour, all the enthusiasm of a simple person, of great modesty, of unswerving truth, and of a reverential spirit. These were sterling qualities which greatly endeared him to his countrymen. His mind was well attuned and was able to grasp the drift of the most in-

people, Mr. Gokhale was indeed a model of what an enlightened Indian publicist would be. Taking him for all in all, it will be many generations before his like will again be seen on the Indian horizon. And India profoundly feels his premature loss at this important hour in her destiny when the need of him was the sorest. He is gone, but his memory will endure. Peace be to the ashes of such a great Indian.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS.

Born of poor and humble parents in the Native State of Kolhapur in 1866, Mr. Gokhale was educated at the local college, and then came to the Elphinstone College in Bombay, where he took his B.A. degree in 1884. It may be here mentioned that he ever afterwards retained a keen interest in his alma mater, and was a member of the Elphinstone Society.

Leaving the Elphinstone College, Mr. Gokhale was admitted in 1884 to membership of the Deccan Education Society, which had just opened the Fergusson College. Life members of this Society bound themselves to serve in the Fergusson College and in the schools of the Society for twenty years on a salary of Rs. 75 per month, with a retiring pension of Rs. 30 per month. Soon after joining the staff of the College, Mr. Gokhale was appointed lecturer in English literature, and also gave occasional lectures on mathematics, but he subsequently found his true métier as professor of History and Political Economy. He studied Economics with great fervour, and soon became an acknowledged authority on the subject. His mastery of this subject stood him in great stead in his public life subsequently as will be seen from the following record published a few years ago by Messrs. Nateson and Co., of Madras.

WORK FOR THE COLLEGE.

Of his connection with the Fergusson College the writer says:— It was not merely as Professor that he laboured for the institution so dear to him. Though he may not share the glory of its foundation, the credit of establishing it on a sound financial basis is largely his. For several years he devoted all his holidays to the work of collecting funds, travelling incessantly, bearing hardships, and submitting to indignities which only those can understand who have tried to raise money for public purposes in India. To such as Mr. Gokhale, however, duty is a religion, and all suffering for it is a joy; and the man whom all India now delights to honour tells the story of his early begging as a priceless experience and without the least trace of personal vexation or annoyance. In this way he is said to have brought the college coffers upwards of two lakhs. Add to such work great earnestness and enthusiasm and a sound judgment; is it then a wonder that for many years Mr. Gokhale occupied a commanding position in the college, and that though he never was Principal, his influence was the greatest in the conduct of its affairs?

RANADE'S GREATEST LEGACY.

But college duties, exacting as they must have been in the earlier years, could not engross Mr. Gokhale's energy. Public life claimed a share of his attention and had its claim liberally allowed. It could not be otherwise while the Deccan lay under the guidance of that choice and master spirit of the age, Mr. Ranade. Of the rare gifts of that personality, not the least rare was the power of choosing young men of promise and so informing their minds and chastening their souls as to make them yield the highest service to the country of which their nature was capable. It has been said that Mr. Gokhale is Ranade's greatest legacy. And his greatest memorial. For fourteen years, the ample measure of ancient discipleship, Mr. Gokhale sat at the feet of his "guru," learning to read the world aright and mastering the great lessons of life,—the progress and destiny of nations, the inner meaning of events, the far-off results of action, the discipline of failure, service and sacrifice, faith and prayer, the infinite play of human passion.

The Sarvajani Sabha of Poona was then at the height of its usefulness. Second to no public body in standing or weight, it commanded the respect both of Government and the country, and its quarterly journal, which owed, it has been computed, about two-thirds of its contents either directly or indirectly to Mr. Ranade, performed with signal ability the dual function of forming and disseminating public opinion, especially on questions of Indian finance and Indian administration. In 1887 Mr. Gokhale, then twenty-one, was called to the important office of Editor of this journal; and this office, together with that of Secretary of the Sabha, he held until dismission, compelled the founding of another political body called the Deccan Sabha, of which he was the Rising Star of the Deccan, as Mr. Gokhale had come to be called, became Secretary. He was likewise for four years one of the editors of an Anglo-Marathi weekly of Poona named the "Sudharak." He was Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Conference for a similar period, and when in 1895 the Indian National Congress held its eleventh session in Poona, Mr. Gokhale's services were at its disposal as one of the Secretaries. In 1897 he proceeded to England, along with many years senior, to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure presided over by Lord Welby. Thanks to the training he had received under Mr. Ranade, his grasp of principles and mastery of details were so thorough that he was enabled to stand the severe heckling to which the expert Commissioners subjected him and he received encomiums for the way in which he had represented the case, and enhanced the reputation, of his countrymen. His analysis of the leading facts in the history of Indian finance, his examination of the constitution and expenditure of the Indian Army, and his remarks on the subordination of the interests of the taxpayers to those of the European services and the exclusion of Indians from the higher branches of public service were the features of his evidence.

AN UNPLEASANT EPISODE.

While in England on this occasion, he received letters from Poona containing bitter complaints against the plague policy of the Government of Lord Sandhurst and describing the atrocities of English soldiers on the plague duty. His indignation at the wrongs of his countrymen and countrywomen up-

pelled him to communicate the substance of these letters to the English Press. A great sensation was immediately created, and the Bombay Government, put upon their trial, challenged Mr. Gokhale to produce his proofs. On returning to India he found his province lying prostrate and panic-stricken and no evidence could be obtained wherewith to substantiate the charges. He then took the only step that a man of honour could take and openly apologised. For this act he was severely censured at the time by a section of his countrymen. But he himself never regretted it, and maintained that he would repeat it, should the wheel of time bring those events round again. There can be no doubt that he acted in accordance with the best traditions of English public life, and won the approval of those most competent to judge. Unpleasant as the episode was, it served to bring out the true gentleman in Mr. Gokhale, and showed that in his hands the honour of his political opponents was as safe as his own.

WORK IN COUNCIL.

During 1900 and 1901 Mr. Gokhale was an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The half-dozen speeches he made there furnish evidence not only that he studied thoroughly the official papers placed at his disposal, but that he diligently sought information and guidance from all possible quarters. The revenue administration of Bombay and the famine operations there seem to have been singularly wanting in consideration for the sufferings of the people affected. The non-official members found it necessary to attack official acts persistently. Mr. Gokhale's criticism of famine relief operations in his first budget speech is a laborious piece of work, and forms a fitting prelude to his subsequent performance in the Imperial Legislative Council.

In 1902 when the Hon. (now Sir Pherozesha) Mr. Mehta vacated his seat on the Viceroy's Council, it was felt that the only suitable successor was Mr. Gokhale. Never deaf to duty's call, he accepted the exalted position and continued to occupy it to-day, having been elected for the fourth time by the Bombay non-official Councillors. Mr. Mehta had been accused by an Anglo-Indian official, and in consequence admired by the whole Indian public, for introducing a "new spirit" into the debates in the Supreme Legislative Council. His successor went further and in his first speech gave a new tone altogether to non-official criticism of the Budget.

In the latter part of this year, 1902, Mr. Gokhale retired from the service of Fergusson College, which he had done so much to build up. Two more years were wanting to make the full term of twenty years; but Mr. Gokhale had many months' leave to his credit, which he was allowed to enjoy preparatory to entire withdrawal. It was at eighteen in the first flush of youthful enthusiasm that he had vowed to serve the college on Rs. 75 a month. Another eighteen years and we find him, with experience and wisdom, but with no less enthusiasm, making another but far harder vow,—to serve the country exclusively and wholeheartedly on a yearly salary beyond his pension of Rs. 30 a month. Public life in India, he said in bidding farewell to the College, has few rewards but many trials; and yet he felt irresistibly drawn to it.

In 1904, he visited the city of Madras in his capacity of Joint-General Secretary to the Indian National Congress, to which place he had been appointed at its previous session. The southern capital gave him a magnificent reception.

HEAVY WORK.

The year 1905 brought heavy work and heavier anxiety to Mr. Gokhale. The duties of Secretary to the Congress he shared with Mr. D. E. Wacha. In the Viceroy's Legislative Council, he had to resist strenuously, though ineffectually, the enactment of the extraordinary Act which, seeking to validate, hereby published the ignorance, obstinacy, and irregularities of Provincial Governments to the world. Then he had to compile abominable tables from State returns for exposing at Budget time the disingenuous calculations by which Lord Curzon had tried to demonstrate "the unexampled liberality" with which his Government had admitted Indians to the higher ranks of its service. He had undertaken besides the Indian agency for the weekly periodical called "India" which was nearly being given up for want of adequate support from the very people in whose name and for whose exclusive benefit it had been conducted against odds by the philanthropy and noble self-sacrifice of a few steadfast friends, Euro-Asian and Indian. The work of collecting funds for the Ranade Economic Institute was a sacred duty, which no distractions could long keep out of his mind. His mature experience and most anxious thought had been bestowed on the devising and organising of the Servants of India Society, the first members of which were sworn in on the 12th of June this year. Besides, there devolved on him the mission to England which all the Provinces of India had undertaken at the previous Congress, but which only Bombay and the Punjab performed in the event.

WORK IN ENGLAND.

England was on the eve of a General Election when Mr. Gokhale landed. Mr. Ralfour's effete ministry fell ingloriously, and the country was to transfer confidence and power to the Liberals, with an unprecedented majority. Lala Lajpat Rai, the Punjab delegate, was likewise there; and a vigorous and unbroken campaign was kept up with the generous aid of our English friends. Mr. Gokhale was his own secretary, unsalaried, and attendant as well, and the strain on his frame and nerves may be imagined when it is said that he addressed more than 45 meetings in little over 50 days, travelling frequently to keep his engagements, writing notes and letters, interviewing and being interviewed in the few gaps of time that remained. His general health began to be affected, while his throat was so sore that on his return he had to undergo an operation on board the steamer. Even so his voice was too feeble to bear the strain of the President's work at Congress, and after the first effort completely broke down. Of his actual performance in England praise is simply superfluous. His criticism was fearless and thorough. Lord Curzon's regime gave no end of themes for attack. But the poverty of the people, their appalling

(Continued on page 10.)

THE LATE MR. G. K. GOKHALE.

(Continued from page 9.)

ignorance, the increasing death-rate, the indebtedness of the peasantry, the frequency of famines, and the low state of sanitation furnished a gruesome background for the picture. The devouring Military expenditure, the enormous drain of the country's resources, the denial even to competent Indians, at one time tacit, but now avowed, of a due and proper share of the higher services, the subordination and neglect of Indian interests in the management of finance and conduct of affairs, and the profound moral debasement caused by the disarmament of the whole nation and compulsory disuse of the highest faculties of pluck, initiative, and guidance of bold policies, each and its due place and just emphasis in an indictment admirably conceived and aptly phrased. The benefits that India had obtained from British rule did not fail to get generous appraisal and praise. And the demands of reform put forth were adjusted with the capacity to the capacity of slow-moving India, the susceptibilities of jealous Anglo-India, and the practical sense of the British people averse to theories and systems in politics.

On returning to India Mr. Gokhale was welcomed both at Bombay and at Poona with every token of approbation and gratitude, and it was remarked at the time as a good omen for the future harmony of public life that Mr. Tilak joined in the congratulations and admitted the necessity of such political missions to England. Mr. Gokhale had no time for the repose that he so much needed. From one tumult of sensations he was to be hurried into another at Benares with but a brief interval in Calcutta for the composition of the Presidential address for which all India and a considerable part of England were straining their ears.

TWO BUDGET SPEECHES.

Next year, 1906, he made his fifth budget speech, the first in the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto. After assailing vigorously the military policy of the Government, he proceeded to tackle the condition of the raiyat, and suggested several meliorative measures: (1) a reduction of the State demand on land, especially in Bombay, Madras, and the United Provinces, and a limitation of that demand all over India; (2) an experiment in a limited area for the composition of the raiyat's debts and after this, and after this only, restriction of his powers of alienation; (3) the establishment of Agricultural Banks like those of Lord Cromer in Egypt; (4) improvements in Irrigation and Scientific Agriculture; (5) the promotion of technical and industrial education; (6) free and compulsory primary education; and (7) works of sanitary improvement, such as good water-supply and drainage.

In the budget speech of 1907, Mr. Gokhale objected strongly to the accumulation of the Gold Standard Fund for the purpose of converting rupees into sovereigns on the introduction of gold currency in India, an object which there was some reason for suspecting that government entertained. He took a high-minded view of the opium question, contending that the loss of revenue should be borne, not by the British exchequer, as many influential politicians suggested but by the Indian treasury which profited by the traffic in that drug. At the end, he pleaded for reforms in the administration, in language that subsequent events have rendered almost prophetic: "My Lord it is of importance that there should be no unnecessary delay in this matter. The public mind is in a state of great tension, and unless the concessions are promptly announced and steps taken to give immediate effect to them, they will, I fear, lose half their efficacy and all their grace. The situation is an anxious—almost critical one, and unless the highest statesmanship inspires the counsels of the Government, difficulties threaten to arise of which no man can force the end." The Viceroy responded with a promise of reforms which, he said, were being formulated, but could not be announced.

Mr. Gokhale's activities in the next few years continued. His activities had been unceasing. In fact, he could not give himself the much-needed and long-planned rest of one month at Mahabaleswar. On his way to Poona from the Budget Meeting of 1907, he presided over the public meeting in Bombay which protested against the anti-Mohita Caucus. His Secretaryship of Congress involved many trips to Bombay and one to Surat before the December session. The disturbances in Mysore compelled a visit to Calcutta and many private conferences. He undertook the direction of a non-official campaign against the plague and faced many risks. Then he went to Simla to enter a passionate protest against the Seditious Meetings Bill and defend the Bengali nation.

THE SERVANTS OF INDIA.

But the activity to which he himself would attach the greatest importance has yet to be mentioned. The Servants of India Society, organised on the 12th June, 1905, lived their first session together in the Society's Home from April till September 1907. Wedded to constitutional lines of work and excluding nothing that may advance the common good of the country, the Society may be said in one word to aim at building up the future Indian nation. A task of enormous magnitude; but one worthy of the highest endeavours of India's sons.

VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

In October 1912, Mr. Gokhale paid a visit to South Africa, and his work there was of the utmost value. Of it General Smuts said: "Mr. Gokhale's attitude had been perfectly reasonable."

Landing at Capetown on October 22nd, Mr. Gokhale proceeded to Kimberley, and thence, by way of Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp, to Johannesburg. From here he continued his journey, by way of Newcastle and Ladysmith, to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. Having visited both the North and South Coast districts, he returned to Pretoria, where the tour was concluded. In each of these centres he was received by the principal European citizens, who co-operated with the local Indian communities to make the reception of a man of his ability and distinction as gracious and kindly as possible. The Mayors of the different towns

waited upon him at the stations or the town halls to bid him, on behalf of the European population, a most cordial welcome, and to wish him success in his self-imposed task. His benevolent intentions were accepted on all hands, and his frequently expressed appreciation of the difficulties of the European colonists and of the genuineness of their apprehensions against the results of further immigration met with their whole-hearted recognition and gratitude.

The Indian community everywhere welcomed him with unbounded enthusiasm. Scarcely a town or village within the Union, having any appreciable Indian population, but hastened to tender its respectful greeting to the distinguished visitor, and to express heartfelt gratitude for the services that he had already rendered to the Empire, to India, and to South Africa, and for those that his visit was expected to render. Nearly five hundred telegrams of welcome from all over the country awaited his arrival at Capetown, from individuals and associations, and his departure from the sub-continent was felt as a personal loss by 150,000 Indians resident in the Union, who had, in one way or another, presented him with a review of the disabilities under which they laboured. The affection bestowed upon him and the enthusiasm aroused by his visit amongst his countrymen there, and the regard felt for him personally and as a statesman by responsible Europeans in South Africa, were a tribute to the lofty character of the man, to which, indeed, was due the unique position that he occupied in India as an exponent of popular opinion and a trusted counsellor of the Government.

Mr. Gokhale went to study the situation on the spot, to encourage his countrymen in the performance of their duty to India and to the Empire, to suggest remedies for their disabilities, to reassure the European Colonists that their fears as to the numerical and political complexion of the country were appreciated and allowed for, and to recall them to a recognition of their responsibilities to the State and to their voteless Indian fellow colonists.

Imperial Legislative Council meeting showed that his condition was critical. Even when his condition was so critical he spent three hours early Wednesday morning in doing an important public duty and this fact may be taken as the best illustration of the keen sense of duty that animated all his life. The doctors attending on him did all they could but in spite of their effort his case grew worse since yesterday evening and Mr. Gokhale also had the consciousness that his end was nearing but the calm composure which he maintained all through was remarkable. His only regret was that the work of the Royal Commission on which he had set his heart and to which he wanted to devote his best energies for the next four months would remain unfinished so far as he was concerned. He was extremely sorry that the members of the Servants of India Society which was his dearest child and the embodiment of his desire to serve the motherland were not by his side to receive his last message. He has charged the members with the duty of continuing his work and mission round which his spirit will always hover and that he thought was the best way to keep his memory alive. In his last moment he was surrounded by his friends whose leave he took just fifteen minutes before he passed away.

LAST LOOK AT THE DEPARTED PATRIOT.

This morning at the Servants of India Society a very large and consequently unruly crowd of people assembled to have a last look at the departed patriot. Among the callers were Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, the Hon. Mr. Chaudhary, Sirdar Nowroji Pudemji, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Balak Ram, Mr. Advani, Professors of the Fergusson College, Deccan College, Agricultural College, all the municipal Councillors, all the members of the Seva Sadan, students of all colleges and schools and leading merchants in the town. Mr. Tilak, who was at Sinhadad also specially came down to attend the funeral. Wreathes from several persons

for a public meeting of condolence at the Town Hall.

At the public meeting held at the Overtown Hall Mr. Surendranath Banerjee said:—"To-day we meet under the shadow of a dire public misfortune. The Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale died last night at 10-25. The whole country has been thrust into the jaws of a great agony. A prince and a great man has fallen. One of the greatest figures in the political world of India of to-day has disappeared. One of the stoutest champions of Indians' rights and liberties has been cut off in the prime of life. He was a political Ishi in the true sense of the term. I had the good fortune of knowing him for upwards of 25 years and I never came across a truer, nobler and gentler nature. I knew him as a young man and I knew him in the maturity of his public life. So true, so devoted, so self-sacrificing a figure it is difficult to find amongst our public men. When he joined the Fergusson College his pay was Rs. 70 a month. For 20 years he worked on that pay under self-denying ordinance. His was a work of love, of self-sacrificing devotion. In public life also he showed the same devotion and the same love of duty. When appointed a Member of the Public Services Commission he was to get £1,000 a year. But it involved the resignation of his seat in the Legislative Council. He refused to do so and made the heavy pecuniary sacrifice and continued to work as a member of the Legislative Council.

ENTIRE PRESS UNANIMOUS.

MEETINGS OF CONDOLENCE TOOK PLACE yesterday in various centres. Mr. Mazherul Haque presiding at a meeting at Bankipore. References expressive of the respect in which the deceased was held are being published by the entire press. Anglo-Indian as well as Indian, and condolence telegrams are pouring in from all sides.

Referring to the late Mr. Gokhale, the "Englishman" says that of all Indians he was the one who could least be spared. The "Statesman" says he was the greatest

social and political life of the country evolved out of the clash of the grandest civilizations of east and west.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

Many shopkeepers in the city closed their shops yesterday when the news of the death of Mr. Gokhale was announced. Several schools and the municipal office were also closed. A public meeting will be held this evening at the Mayo Hall to express the grief of the citizens of Allahabad. The Hon. Dr. Sunderlal will take the chair.

A NATIONAL MISFORTUNE.

All papers here write in eulogistic terms of the late Mr. Gokhale. The "Pioneer" says: "Since the days of Sir Syed Ahmed there has been no Indian to compare with him either in intellectual capacity or in the beneficent influence he exercised upon the minds of his countrymen, and his death, at a time when restraint and patience are practically needed in public life all over the Empire, is in the nature of a national misfortune."

LATER.

The meeting this evening in honour of Mr. Gokhale was very largely attended. The Hon. Dr. Sunderlal presided and among those present were the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richards; Justices Chamer, Pigott and Banerji; Mr. Ferard, Commissioner of Allahabad; and Mr. Freemantle Collector.

The Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru proposed and the Hon. Mr. A. Raof seconded the following resolution:—"This meeting expresses its great sorrow at the irreparable loss which the country has sustained at the untimely demise of Mr. Gokhale, a patriot of selfless devotion, sterling character and towering genius who consecrated his life to the cause of his Motherland. The Commissioner and the Collector joined in expressions of regret and paid tributes to the character of the deceased."

AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The news of Mr. Gokhale's death has cast a gloom over here. Papers, both English and Anglo-Vernacular, make the most sympathetic reference to the sad event and write long appreciative sketches of his life, many appearing in deep black. The local Indian Associations and other public bodies are passing resolutions marking their sense of loss which is universally described as irreparable.

AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

The news of Mr. Gokhale's death came as a surprise here. As a mark of respect to his memory the Hindu Social Club postponed sine die the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Club fixed for Sunday 21st.

AT BOMBAY.

At a special meeting held in the rooms of the Bombay Grain Merchants Association on Saturday under the Pre-

sidency of Mr. Veljee Lakhamjee it was unanimously resolved:—

That this Association has received with deep sorrow the news of the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and out of respect for him the Bazar be closed this day."

The members of the Panch Shree Marwari Association suspended all business on Saturday. A meeting of Indian Cotton Merchants, Muccadams and Brokers was held at the Cotton Exchange Room, Colaba, on Saturday last, to express their sense of regret at the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas being called to the chair, dilated on the good qualities of the deceased gentleman, on his statesmanlike grasp, his high and spotless character and his lofty and righteous principles. The meeting resolved to close the Colaba Cotton Market and the Exchange Room for the day out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and to forward a telegram to the Servants of India Society, Poona, requesting them to convey the deep sense of the sympathy of the meeting to the family of the late Mr. Gokhale.

MR. G. K. PAREKH'S TRIBUTE.

Addressing a gathering at the prize-distribution of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh referred to the sudden and untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who, he said was one of the greatest patriots of India and the whole country had been plunged into great grief to mourn its very great loss. In his manifold activities in public life, Mr. Gokhale had never forgotten the poor and the destitute and he had always taken a lead in organising benevolent institutions of this character and had once presided over its functions.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, who presided on the occasion, agreed with all that had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Parekh and to express its sentiments the meeting in solemn silence passed a resolution expressing its deep grief at the sudden loss to the whole country by the untimely death of one of its noblest sons.

The work of the meeting was then proceeded with.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

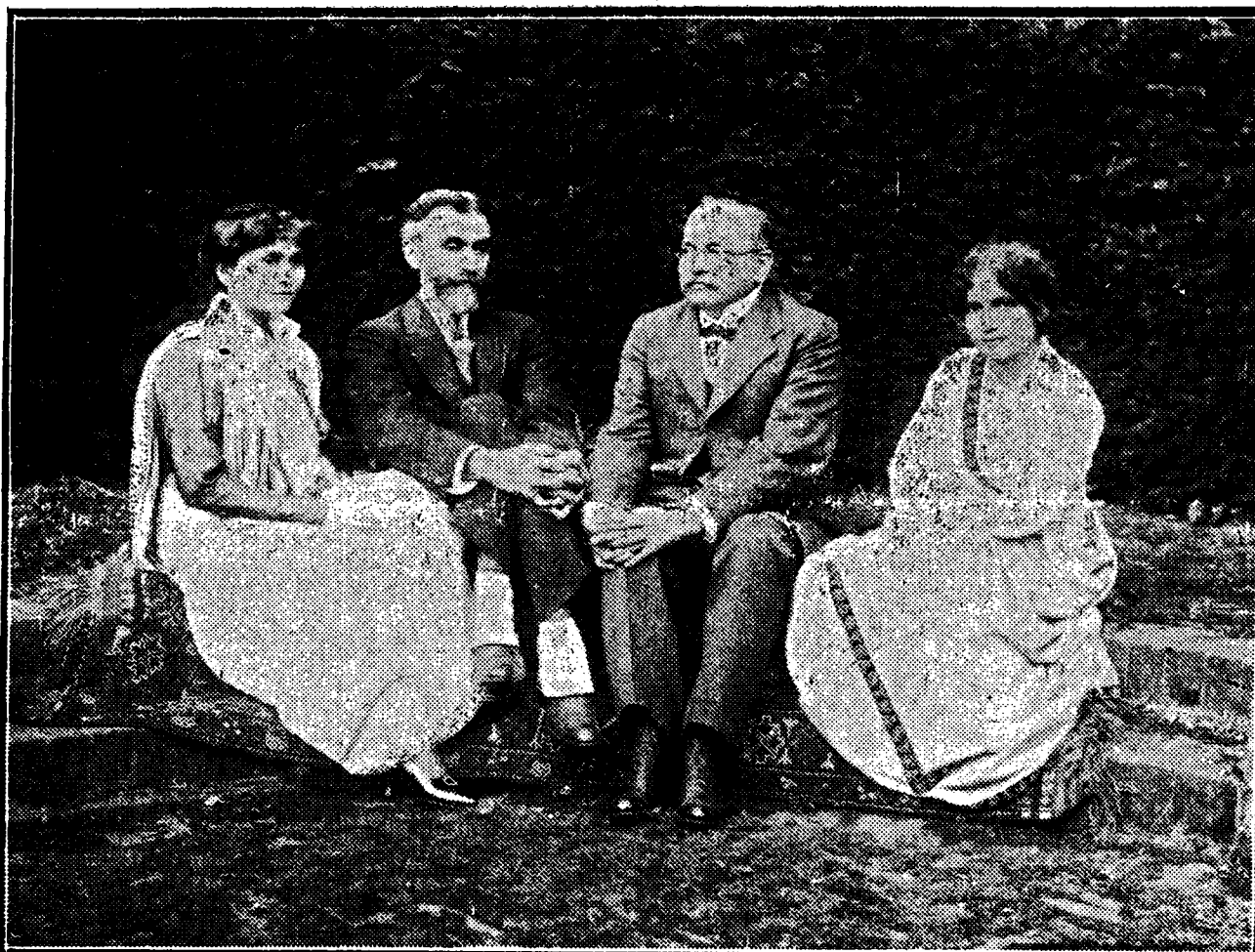
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Bengal Provincial Railway Company of a line of railway on 2 feet 6 inch gauge from Dasghara station on the Bengal Provincial Railway to Jamalpur-gunj, distance about 8 miles.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Assam Bengal Railway Administration for the following lines of railway on the metre gauge:—From Karimganj into Longai Valley to Hathikhera, with a branch into Charoala Valley, a length of about 44 miles and from Silchar to Darrband with branches to Sonamukh and Dhalai, a length of about 30 miles.

Mr. L. E. Vining, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.



This interesting group was taken at Langham Cottage next to York House, Twickenham, where Mr. Gokhale was staying last summer as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tata.

Reading from left to right:—Mrs. Ratan Tata, Mr. Ratan Tata, Mr. Gokhale and Mrs. Bahadurji.

This great task he accomplished. His visit focussed attention on the subject of the treatment of Indians in South Africa, and the Union Government approached the subject with a gravity which had never before been shown. His visit paved the way to the settlement of the question which has now been reached.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Of Mr. Gokhale's labours as a member of the Public Services Commission it is too early yet to speak. Ill-health prevented him from attending some of the sessions, and he attended other sittings when he really should have been in bed. He had gone to take the cure at Vichy last year and was on the Continent when war broke out, but was able to get back to London whence he returned to India towards the end of the year. His health caused his friends considerable anxiety, and although he recovered somewhat after reaching his native land he never got really well. He was to have gone to Delhi last week in connection with Legislative Council work, but was prevented by a return of his old ailment which eventually proved fatal.

LAST DAYS AT POONA.

FINAL LEAVE-TAKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale passed away peacefully last night at 10.25 p.m. The news spread over the town like wild fire. For the last five days he was prostrated with an acute attack of cardiac asthma. The trouble began with a choking fit on the evening of Saturday, the 13th instant when he arranged a fruitarian party in honour of Mr. Gandhi which he attended with very great difficulty but had to leave immediately. Successively for four days the attacks continued with varying virulence and his health became a matter of great anxiety and later developments which prevented his going to Delhi for the

among them his Highness the Aga Khan, were received for being laid on the dead body.

The funeral procession was originally timed to start at 10 a.m. to-day but it could not do so till half past one in the afternoon. Many thousands of people attended the funeral ceremony which took more than two hours to reach the burning ground. Mr. Devadhar, Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Tilak made short speeches, Dr. Bhandarkar reviewing Mr. Gokhale's life work and Mr. Tilak exhorting the vast concourse to emulate the work of Mr. Gokhale. The procession passed through several streets which were lined with thousands of spectators. All the schools, colleges, Government and municipal officers, private firms and markets were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the distinguished citizen and patriot of Poona. The whole of the city is in mourning. Telegrams of condolences with Mr. Gokhale's family and the Servants of India Society are pouring in.

Mr. Gokhale leaves behind him two unmarried daughters and a large family of his elder brother and sister to mourn his loss.

UNIVERSAL GRIEF.

MR. BANERJEE'S ELOQUENT EULOGY.

ONE OF THE GREATEST FIGURES IN THE POLITICAL WORLD.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The news of Mr. Gokhale's death reached here this morning. The evening papers publish his life and express heartfelt regret. In the afternoon a public meeting was held at Overtown Hall which was packed, where Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee made a feeling reference to the sad event which moved the whole house. Arrangements are being made

leader India has ever produced. The "Bengalee" says a prince and a great man has fallen.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The news of the death of Mr. Gokhale was received here with universal regret.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—"Mr. Gokhale will always have an important place in the history of the transitional stage of Indian politics. He may not have been a most eloquent speaker among the Congressmen but taken all in all he was the sincerest and sanest man in the whole group. His views on most political subjects were advanced but by temperament he was moderate all his life. There were many things about which we differed from him but we could never always recognise in him a genuine wish to appreciate the difficulties of the Government and the honourable motives of critics who opposed him. He often exhibited a tact in public affairs, notably in his South African mission. If he was not always as resolute as he might have been in pressing his wiser opinion on less responsible men that was doubtless in part due to his natural amiability."

A BLOW TO ALL GOOD CAUSES.

"New India" writes:—"The death of India's great son Mr. Gokhale at the critical moment from the sphere of his activity is a blow to all her good causes."

Referring to the death of Mr. Gokhale the "Hindu" says:—"He was a patriot of an exalted type. His talents and virtues and his services to his motherland were of a pattern which is rare in the annals of this country and which have made his name appear in shining letters in the history of modern India."

The "Indian Patriot" says:—"The name of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale will go down in the history of India as the first and foremost of men whose life was given to the work of elevation of the country."

The "Andhra Patrika" says:—"He exhibited in himself a complete fruit of moral

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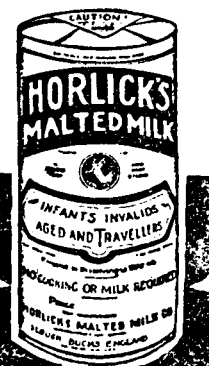
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Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS' can only cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 3, postage extra.

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Blouses, white, well-out and tailored. 50 dozen to clear. Each	1 8
Night Dresses, really chic and smart. Each from Rs. 1 12 to	5 8
Undershirts, you must see these early	
Each from Rs. 1 4 to	5 8
Stockings, open work, smart shape. Black or Tan.	0 12
Crope, for Dresses. White with colored spots. 30 in. wide. Yard	0 10
Crope, same as above, in double width	Yard 0 12
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Jersey Suits, in Blue or Reseda, Sweater, Trouser and cap complete, good cut.	Suit 3 8

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LONDON LETTER.

THE THRASHING OF THE RAIDERS.

THE BATTLE OF THE DOGGER BANK.

A STORY OF THE FALKLAND ISLES.

HOW THE "OLD KENT" MADE FUEL.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER IN LONDON.

The Battle of the Dogger Bank was the event of the week at Home when the Mail left and is described in some detail in the following letter, which also contains an interesting extract from the letter of an officer describing an episode in the Battle of the Falkland Isles.

The visit of M. Millerand, French Minister of War, to England revealed to him the great preparations which England is making for the future waging of the war, and the fine character of the new armies.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

London awoke on Monday morning to the good news of a victory in the North Sea. The insult of the bombardment of Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough had been hard to bear, and the news that the raiders had been brought to book at last made a sensible difference in the atmosphere. This time no mist had interfered to baffle the British pursuit, and the night and day watch of our heroic sailors in the North Sea had been rewarded. Monday's news gave the impression of a running fight with the British battle cruiser squadron pursuing the fleeing Germans at long range. The sinking of the Blucher was almost a foregone conclusion in a naval action of this kind, for though a much more powerful ship than the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst, she was not a battle cruiser, and must, in the event of a chase, infallibly be left behind. There was little more than a hint of the damage suffered by the enemy's battle-cruisers. Admiral Beatty's preliminary report, published on Thursday, and the accounts given by the men when they returned to port at Leith showed that the action had been on a much bigger scale than was indicated by the first message, and that the German battle cruisers had been so seriously mauled that it must be a long time before they were able again to make a sortie in force. The British ships engaged all returned safely to port. The Lion, whose feed tank had been injured by a lucky shot, was towed by the Indomitable, but the damage done will speedily be repaired. The new oil-driven destroyer Meteor was also temporarily disabled, but her injuries are also easily repairable.

AN UNDESIRED ENCOUNTER.

It was about 7-30 on Sunday morning when the British Third Battle Squadron sighted the enemy about 30 miles from our coast. The Germans had hoped to raid and run away as before. It was no part of their programme to meet the British fleet, and as soon as they sighted our destroyers they made for safety over the 130 miles of sea that lay between them and the minefields of Heligoland. At their heels pounded the Lion, Tiger, Queen Mary, Indomitable, New Zealand, with light cruisers and destroyers. The German force comprised the battle cruisers Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and the big armoured cruiser Blucher, with a force of light cruisers and destroyers. The fleets were about 14 miles apart, and the chase continued for 40 miles before a shot was fired. The flagship Lion led the line, and fired the first shot at 17,000 yards. She passed the slower Blucher, giving her a devastating broadside as she sped onward after her stronger quarry. The Tiger, and the Princess Royal followed close on the heels of the Lion, also giving the unfortunate Blucher a broadside on their way. The Indomitable followed, and all three came within range of the Derfflinger and the Seydlitz. The fight was already nearing the mined area but before these two great battle cruisers reached its shelter both were seriously injured. According to the accounts of those present their fire grew weaker as one gun after another was put out of action. The Derfflinger was on fire forward, and masses of flame were sweeping her decks. Her sister ship was ablaze all before she could follow her into the minefield. Meanwhile the Lion, partially disabled had fallen to the rear of the line. The last blow to the Blucher was given by the gallant Arcturion, which had made her name in the Heligoland fight forty-eight hours after leaving that dockyard where she had been building. She sent home a torpedo in the doomed ship and then with attendant destroyers busied herself with rescuing the crew. In this work of mercy she

was interrupted, (the fact is almost incredible) by Zeppelins and aeroplanes coming from Heligoland.

The issue of the fight had at least justified the Germans in their tactics of hiding in harbour. They had not stood to fight; and they were outdistanced outmanoeuvred and outgunned when they took to flight. The Germans report that all returned safely to port, but German prisoners report that the light cruiser Kolberg was sunk. We shall probably not learn the extent of the damage done to the two battle cruisers.

A STORY OF THE FALKLANDS

We are now only gradually learning the full history of the British victory off the Falkland Islands. The "Manchester Guardian" has published a most interesting letter by Midshipman John Esmond, son of Sir Thomas Esmond, at P. (One episode shows the resource of the British sailor in emergency. The Kent is not a 21 knot boat, and she was ordered to overhaul the Nurnberg, a 25 knot ship. "The old Kent," he says

set off, and they worked up to 22, more than she had ever done on trials. Then the word was passed up that there was hardly any coal left. "Well," said the captain, "have a go at the boats." So they broke up all the boats and smeared them with oil and put them in the furnaces. Then in went all the armchairs from the wardroom and then the chests from the officers' cabins. They next burnt the ladders and all—every bit of wood was sent to the stove-hold. The result was that the Kent's speed became 24 knots, and she caught the Nurnberg and after a stiff fight, in which several men were killed, the Nurnberg was sunk.

He quotes a tragic leaf from a German officer's note-book, which shows the deadly efficiency of British gun-practice. The entry was made just before the Gneisenau sank.

"5 10, hit, hit."
"5 12, hit."
"5 14, hit, hit, hit again."
"5 20, after-turret gone."
"5 40, hit, hit; on fire everywhere."
"5 41, hit, hit; burning everywhere and sinking."
"5 45, hit; men lying everywhere."
"5 46, hit, hit."

It ends just before the ship sank. The officer is on board here now.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

From the western theatre of war there was more news than usual, possibly owing to the fact that the Kaiser's birthday fell on Wednesday. His Headquarters staff no doubt wished to make him a birthday present in the shape of some decided advantage in the long battle line of the west. They succeeded in offering the useless sacrifice of many German lives in futile attempts to break through east of Ypres, at La Bassee, where they delivered several violent attacks against the British First Division, at Craonne in the neighbourhood of Soissons. They must have lost within six days some 20,000 men without gaining any appreciable benefit. Their losses in the attack on the British near La Bassee alone amounted to at least two battalions. English journalists are now enjoying a kind of conducted tour along the French front. There is everywhere a strong feeling of hope. The advance made cannot fairly be measured by a few hundred yards here and there. The pressure on the German front is being steadily increased all along the front, and there is no doubt that when the time comes, the Allies will be able to make the great advance which the horrible weather has hitherto denied them. Our men continue to endure cold, wet, mud of a depth surely hitherto unknown anywhere, and all the unspeakable conditions of trench fighting with a courage and tenacity which will one day find its reward in a great and unsuccessful advance. In the meantime General Joffre and Sir John French keep their own counsel, both implicitly trusted by their men.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER IN LONDON.

During last week-end the French Minister of War, M. Millerand, paid a visit to this country. His visit has done a great deal for the Allied cause, and his report will set at rest any possible idea on the other side of the Channel that we are doing less than our share of the common task. M. Millerand inspected divisions of the troops in training in company with Lord Kitchener, and expressed his admiration at the splendid aspect of the ranks who showed none of the weakness of raw armies. Officers who are supervising the training of the troops continue to say that the progress made is amazing. Intelligent men, with the will to learn and keenness to do their bit, do in a month what the average recruit does in six. In another way M. Millerand's visit has been good, for it has offered an opportunity for making clear that the work of the Royal Navy in keeping open the seas, and the aid rendered by the British army in France is by no means the whole of the assistance which this country contributes to the Allied cause. For while the factories of France and Russia have been partially crippled by the mobilisation of the whole population of military age, our factories and armament works continue at top speed to turn out everything that is needed for us and our Allies, rifles, boots, clothing and the thousand and one requisites of an army in the field. The great times of northern England are working at unparalleled pressure to complete the staggering orders which pour in on them from abroad. The country is beginning to realise that the factory worker doing long shifts is saving his country as indispensably as the soldier in the trenches.

The co-operation between the Allies is extended to all fields. A conference on finance is shortly to meet in Paris under the presidency of the French minister. At this conference Mr. Lloyd George is expected to be present.

A GERMAN APOLOGY?

The threatened repetition of the Zeppelin performance has not yet materialised though there was an air-scare at Cromer early in the week. The German Government publicity department has covered itself with ridicule by the apology it has thought fit to issue for the consumption of neutral nations with regard to the dropping of aerial bombs on sleeping country villages. The German airships in their approach to the fortified place (1) of Yarmouth were attacked by shots from English frigate-tiers in villages and towns, that they visited as they passed without hostile intentions. Unfortunately for this delightful thesis Yarmouth was the first point at which they flew over English soil. Surely the German Government underestimates the intelligence not only of neutrals, but of

its own people, in issuing such a preposterous story.

Only less futile is the interview ingeniously afforded to the press by Von Bethmann-Hollweg in order to explain away the famous "scrap of paper" incident. Sir Edward Grey lost no time in issuing some observations on the German Chancellor's justification of himself which made short work of his pretensions. The German Chancellor seems to have been surprised and pained at the publicity given to his unfortunate phrase, and to feel that some defence is necessary.

The approaching meeting of Parliament is not likely to see any recrudescence of party warfare. Nearly 200 "M.P.'s" will be absent on urgent service to their country in other fields. The House has suffered some losses, a serious one on the Liberal side in Mr. Percy Illingworth, who had been a most popular Chief whip. There were rumours that his place was to be taken by Colonel Seely, who was home on leave from the front. The choice fell, however, on Mr. J. W. Gulland, who has been Scottish whip, and who will not be the first Scotsman from over the border to marshal the ranks of the Liberals at Westminster. Mr. Gulland is an advanced Liberal, and his appointment meets with general approbation.

WHAT THE NAVY IS DOING.

There could be no better tribute to the effective work done by the British navy in keeping the seven seas open to the trade of the world than the share lists of the leading shipping companies. Farness, with the ordinary shares, who stood at 25s. last July at 32s. 13 in January and other lines show large advances. With all this the price of food continues to go up in the British Isles, the main causes of the increase being heavy freight charges and delays in dock and railway transport. The ship-owners are freely blamed by a suffering public for the heavy freight charges, but the truth is that there is a very serious shortage of ships with which to carry the world's commerce, since a considerable section of the British mercantile marine is employed on Admiralty work and the considerable German marine is confined to harbour. In the matter of the congestion on the docks and on the railway determined effort is being made, with what results it is yet too early to know. One of the difficulties is in the multiplicity of railway control. True, the Government has temporary control of the railways, but the separate railway company organisations are of course still the basis of the system. If the Government could pool all the railways belonging to the different owners where and when they were wanted we should not be confronted with the amazing spectacle of a train of empty trucks leaving piles of badly needed stores on the quays and in the warehouses and adding to the congestion of railway lines already heavily congested.

Meantime the German fleet behind the outposts of Heligoland can do nothing to prevent free communication between the Allied Powers. The route through the Baltic between London and Petrograd is necessarily closed but a regular daily service has been established across Finland and Sweden by a new line crossing the Swedish border at Karungi. Mails and passengers are conveyed by this route in five days, and the mail between Europe and America for Russia is conveyed by the new route.

LIEUTENANT A. M. LEAKE,

CAREER OF A NEW RECIPIENT OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Lieutenant A. M. Leake who has just been awarded the Clasp for his Victoria Cross is the Chief Medical Officer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The "Statesman" referring to his career says: "He is well-known in Calcutta and is a Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, a member of the Bengal Club and a keen polo player. On the outbreak of the South African War he first saw active service as a trooper in the Hertfordshire Yeomanry and was attached to the Flying column which pursued De Wet. After some 12 months he joined the R. A. M. C. obtaining the rank of Captain. Whilst serving under Major-General Baden-Powell he was awarded Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery under heavy fire. After the War Mr. Leake joined the Bengal Nagpur Railway and was on leave in England on the outbreak of the Balkan War when he again volunteered for active service, being the first English Officer to join the Red Cross Medical Corps serving with the Montenegrin forces. On the cessation of hostilities he rejoined the Railway and has lately been on leave in India 12 months when the present hostilities broke out. Within forty-eight hours he had obtained leave and went straight to France and obtained a temporary Commission in the R. A. M. C., with the First British Expeditionary Force and since Mons has been in the advanced firing lines. His brother Captain Martin Leake was in charge of the Pathfinder when she struck a mine in North Sea. Another brother Mr. Stephen Leake was formerly the Superintending Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

The Secretary of State has given general approval to the establishment of the Royal Institute of Science of Bombay.

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NEWS SUPPLY AGENCY,
BOMBAY No. 4.****CHEMISTRY IN ANCIENT INDIA.**

DR. P. C. RAY'S LECTURE AT LAHORE UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

Dr. P. C. Ray, Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Calcutta who came here about a week ago at the special invitation of the Punjab University to deliver a course of lectures, received a number of addresses from various colleges and scientific societies during his visit here. On Saturday evening he delivered a public lecture at the Bradlaugh-Hall on ancient Hindu Chemistry. Rev. Dr. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, presided. There was a large and representative gathering.

Dr. Ray began by reference to the ancient University of Taxila, which was situated in the west Punjab, where Jivaka, known as Komaravaca or specialist in midwifery and allied branches as well as Panini, the great Grammarian, and Chanakya, the Machiavelli of ancient India, received their training. The first in particular studied medicine at that seat of learning. The lecturer then stated that not only were various arts and sciences cultivated in ancient India, but their votaries often acquired proficiency in some of these and were regarded as specialists. Among 64 Kalas or arts and sciences which are enumerated in the old work of Vatsayana called Kamasutra, occur the names of Dhatubodha or chemistry and metallurgy, and Suvarna-Ratna-Pariksha or examination and valuation of gold and gems, and the science of the colouring of goms and jewels as also of mines and quarries. The lecturer then mentioned that in "Brihat Sanhita" of Varahamihira (527 A. D.) the preparation of iron and mercury is recommended among the tonics and to Patanjali, the author of Mahabhasya, is ascribed the authorship of a treatise on metallurgy of iron. Apropos of the origin of Indian chemistry the lecturer said that among the Arabs and European nations the origin of chemistry is connected with the search of the Philosopher's Stone and the Elixir-Vital. The case in India was different. CHEMISTRY—AN ADJUNCT TO YOGA PHILOSOPHY.

After referring to Dr. Thibaut's proposition about Geometry and Astronomy in India having been born out of the exigencies of Vedic and other religious rites, the lecturer said that the cultivation of chemistry in India, equally received stimulus as an adjunct of Yoga philosophy. Later on chemistry became associated with the philosophy of the Tantras and ancient authors are eloquent about the virtues of mercurial preparations and mica purified. After enumerating ancient works on this subject Dr. Ray said that so great was the importance laid that a separate system of philosophy, that of mercury, sprang up. The lecturer then explained the meaning of Rasa, which originally meant metallic salts and minerals as well as mercury but gradually Rasayana or chemistry was almost exclusively applied to the use of mercurial and metallic preparations as general tonics for preventing old age and prolonging life. In the treatise entitled Dhatukarya written about the 16th century which claims to be a part and parcel of the Rudrayamala Tantra, we come across the term Rasayana used in the modern sense of chemistry. The history of Hindu Chemistry is therefore emphatically the history of the progress of chemical operations grouped round the preparations of mercury.

A REPOSITORY OF CHEMICAL LORE.
The earliest recognised medical treatise on therapeutic use of mercury is dated 900 A.D. but in Rasarnava dated 1,200 A.D. we have a repository of chemical lore with elaborate directions and details as to construction of apparatus, furnaces, hearths etc., required for processes of distillation, sublimation, calcination, extraction of metals from crude ores and so on. This treatise shows the remarkable power of keen and accurate observation viz., identification of metal by the colouration it imparts to flame. The lecturer then referred to the progress made in pharmacy and metallurgy and said as regards caustic alkali that the method is so scientific that it may be transferred to any treatise on modern chemistry. Causticisation of bad wounds by means of caustic alkali was an established custom in ancient India. The lecturer dwelt in this connection on the testimony of M. Berthelot, the eminent French Chemist. As regards metallurgy, the iron pillar adjoining the Kutab Minar is a living testimony. In this connection the lecturer quoted the opinion of Sir Robert Hadfield that the Hindus were evidently the first to extract zinc from its ore.

The lecturer then said that the Arabs borrowed from the Hindus and carried to Europe the accumulated intellectual treasures of India, including pharmaceutical and mathematical knowledge. The lecturer then dwelt on the knowledge of gems and stones as possessed in ancient India and referred to the atomic theory of the Hindus which had something in common with the Greeks and to the theories of heat and light and the sound of Kanada. In short, physical science was cultivated on experimental lines and found zealous votaries. The Hindus had a glorious past and may look to a glorious future, but he warned the audience against what Herbert Spencer calls the bias of patriotism.

CAPABILITIES OF INDIANS.

Dr. Ewing thanked the lecturer for his learned dissertation and speaking of the capabilities of Indians referred feelingly to irreparable loss suffered by Mr. Gokhale's death who was a great and good man.

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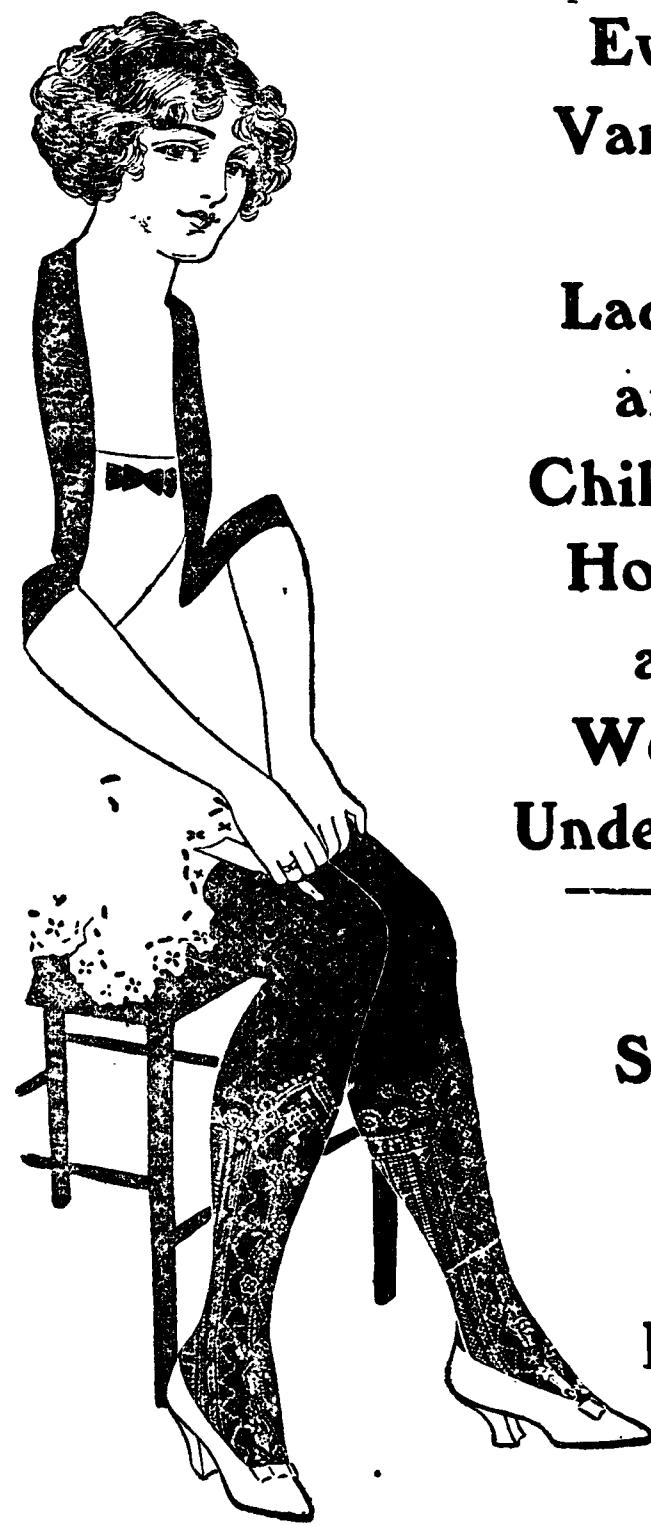
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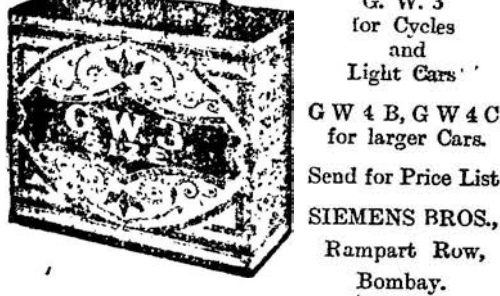
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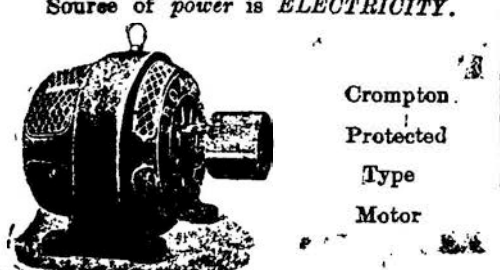
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(Continued on 6th column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

"AN ENTERPRISE UNEQUALLED IN MODERN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS."

"A remarkable enterprise which for boldness is perhaps unequalled in modern industrial progress," said the London "Times" the other day referring to the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, and no one who has seen any portion of the works or has by reading, obtained some conception of the gigantic task they are designed to perform will feel inclined to quarrel with that description.

If anyone had suggested a few years ago that it would be possible to collect the heavy rainfall in the ghats and by its aid to generate electricity, transmit that electricity over 43 miles of country to the receiving station at Parel, and then carry the current to the mills of Bombay, he would have been laughed at. But such progress has engineering art. But such progress has impossibility of a decade or so ago is now an accomplished fact, and Bombay mills are now, or will be in the very near future, being run by electricity generated in the power-house at the foot of the ghats by water collected at the head of those beautiful hills.

Any detailed description of works of such magnitude as these would of necessity be of such a technical nature as to be incomprehensible to the average reader, but the following account, prepared by the promoters of the scheme, enables one to form some idea:—

The scheme comprises four distinct opera-

for the supply of approximately 50,000 horse-power to 37 consumers in Bombay.

The complete electric equipment for driving the machinery in the mills in the majority of cases is provided by the Company. The price for energy including the supply and upkeep of the electric equipment, is 0.55 of an anna per unit; without the electric equipment 0.50.

MOTERING AND AVIATION.

One of several instances of what one might call delayed recognition of excellence has been brought into prominence during the past few weeks, writes Mr. Edwin Campbell. This is cantilever suspension. Probably we shall all live to hear it claimed as one of America's contributions to automobile design. Certainly her car manufacturers appear to have taken firm hold of it now as a selling point—the prime necessity in any device there—and, as usual, will run the good thing to death, as it were. Yet it is not merely an English device, but about the oldest variant to the ordinary forms of spring suspension offered the motoring public. As far as my memory goes, it was incorporated in the first model of the Lanchester car, and has remained one of its distinctive features ever since—a matter of close on fifteen years. Of late years it has been gradually finding its way into what we may call our cars of luxury, as distinct from mere comfort, and so sound were its originator's ideas and their application that until the new Wolseley cars for 1915 appeared, no material change had been effected in the original plan. In the cantilever system of spring-

rolling on that side, is resisted by the other spring. This appears to be one of those simple devices which often produce big results. I am assured that it is a remarkable improvement in spring suspension, and when the weather moderates I shall take the first opportunity to test it.

We have had our first German airship raid just as we had our German warship raid, and miserably ineffective as the latter was from any critical standpoint, the former was simply a matter for the insurance offices to settle. And when the second attempt comes in all probability it will be caught as the second of von Tirpitz's heroic excursions by sea was handed on Sunday last. It is interesting to recall now, in view of the route followed by the raiding Zeppelins, the tales of nocturnal visitations by air which were made so light of seven or eight months ago in the same district. Nobody in this country now doubts that at least some of those tales were true and that the German official *demi-monde*, which was given indirectly after some time had elapsed, was false we can now readily believe. To obtain a true conception of the value and possible recurrence of these proceedings it is best to look at results. The objects of war are not best attained by spending hundreds of thousands of pounds on equipment whose total result is less than a single battery of field artillery would achieve in five minutes. Even the Germans can see that the death of three or four civilians and the destruction of a few thousand pounds worth of private property is but poor evidence that the Zeppelin is other than a costly elaboration of the incendiary machines with which Louvain was Germanised and Aerschot made a burnt offering to German "Kultur." When the affair is reconstructed with known facts it is quite probable that five or six airships were sent off, and that misfortune overtook most of them, leaving two to accomplish the task of murdering a few and frightening

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DEFINITIONS AND SYMBOLS.

HORSE POWER.

Definition. Symbol. The rate of doing work. It is represented by a weight in lbs. being raised through a vertical height in feet in a given time in minutes, against the action of gravity. H.P.

INDICATED HORSE POWER. The total H.P. developed in the cylinders of a reciprocating engine. It is calculated from the indicator diagram. I.H.P.

ELECTRICAL HORSE POWER. The electrical power given out by a dynamo or absorbed by a motor or other form of load and referred to horse power units. E.H.P.

BRAKE HORSE POWER. The mechanical power given out by an engine or motor or absorbed by a dynamo or other load. B.H.P.

EFFICIENCY. The percentage relation between the H.P. developed in or put into a machine and the useful H.P. given out by it. Eff. per cent.

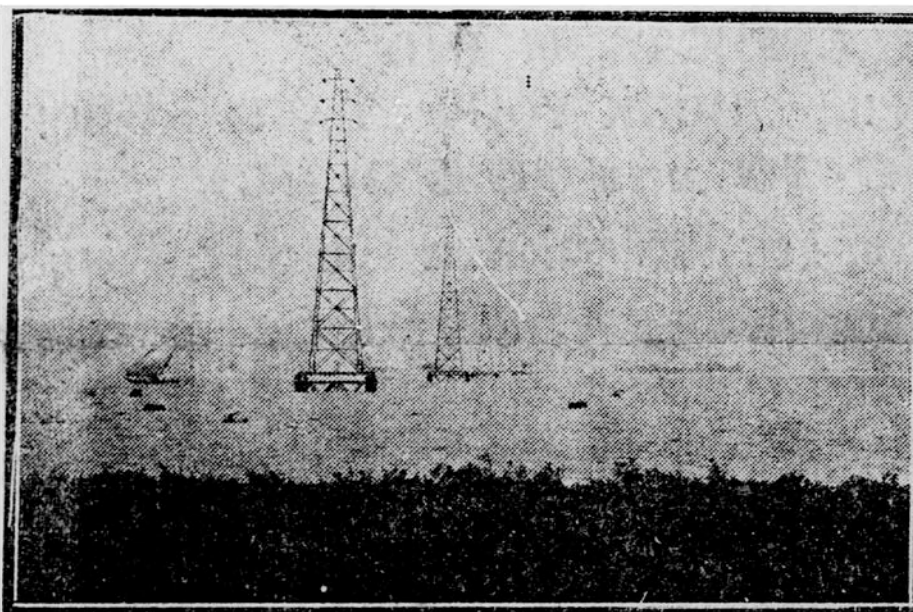
ELECTRO-MOTIVE FORCE. The electrical pressure causing a current to flow in a circuit (measured in Volts), Direct Current. E

Alternating Current. V

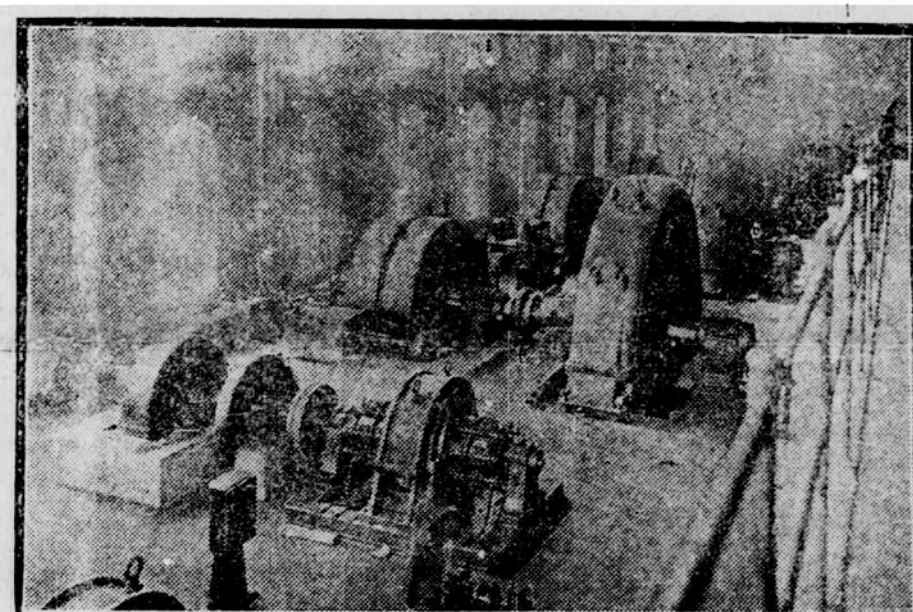
CURRENT. The rate at which electricity flows in a circuit (measured in Amperes), Direct Current. C

Alternating Current. A

RESISTANCE. The physical properties of a circuit



TRANSMISSION LINE CROSSING THE THANA CREEK.



RECEIVING STATION AT KHAPOLI.

tions—the storage of the rainfall on the Ghats; the transfer of the water to the foot of the Ghats; the conversion of this hydraulic energy into electrical energy and its transmission to Bombay; and the conversion of the electrical energy into mechanical energy at the mills.

The rainfall is stored in three lakes at Lonavla, Walthan and Shrawata, whence it is conveyed in masonry canals to the Forebay, or receiving reservoir, above the Reversing Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Pipes fixed in the dam of the Forebay carry the water to the Power House at the foot of the Ghats, 13,000 feet distant and 1,725 feet below the level of the Forebay. In falling from this height the water develops a pressure of 750 lbs. per square inch, and with this force drives the turbines or water-wheels. The turbines are coupled direct to the electric generators, so the revolutions of the turbines turn the generators, which generate electric energy at a pressure of 5,000 volts. To secure economy in transmission to Bombay the pressure is raised, by being passed through static transformers, to 100,000 volts and at this pressure the current is conveyed along the Transmission Line, 43 miles in length, to Parel. At the Receiving Station the pressure is reduced to 6,600 volts; the current is then carried in underground cables to the mills where the pressure is further reduced to 2,200 volts, and passes to the mill motors, coupled to the shafting actuating the mill machinery, and in this way is reconverted into mechanical energy. This, in brief, is the cycle of operations whereby the rainfall of a portion of the Ghats is collected and stored, set converted into mechanical energy, then into electrical energy, and back again to mechanical energy in the mills where it is available, whenever needed, throughout the year.

Storage capacity of the lakes 10,520,000,000 cubic feet. Quantity of masonry in the dams, roughly 95,000,000 cubic feet. Length of tunnel between Shrawata and Walthan lakes over 5,000 feet. Water capacity of the dams, 19,100,000 cubic feet. Length of the dam, 24,500 feet. Length of line from 13,000 feet falling in that distance 7,500 feet. Peak main turbine is equal to 13,750 horse-power.

There are five turbines, three more will be added on that when the Power Station is complete, it will contain 110,000 horse-power. The Receiving Station will be completed in 1916 with all the power generated. Contracts have already been entered into

ing the usual rear semi-elliptical leaf springs are inverted, the rear ends anchored to the rear axle casing, the front ends to be side members of the chassis frame, and at a point nearly equidistant from either end both are so attached to trunnions on the side members of the frame that they rock or partly rotate on these trunnions. The practical effect of this disposition is that the entire length of the springs is utilised to take up the road shocks applied at the rear ends, and a beautifully soft body-suspension results. Flexible springs, however, have the disability that they permit the body to roll, or sway, and in the new Wolseley a slight but important modification in the handling of the trunnions is adopted, which is claimed materially to have counteracted this tendency. A through cross-member passing from one side of the frame to the other and rotating freely in special bearing boxes takes the place of the independent trunnions, so that any undue rotating movement of one spring, caused by lurching or

Anglia. As the result of months of preparation and deliberation the raid was a success, and while there is every probability of another being attempted, its importance and results alike may be written down in advance. Many people have asked why these airships were not attacked and why there were no preparations to receive them with aeroplanes. The reason is simple—the preparations made against air raids necessarily have to be confined to points and places where the maximum amount of damage could be inflicted by aerial bombs and as far as aeroplanes, there are not enough in existence to supply air guardians for every point on the East Coast, even if we had the aviators to man them. Further, it is simply sending brave men to their death to commission aeroplanes pilots to fly after nightfall unless the most elaborate lighting arrangements in well-known country can be provided to enable them to descend in safety. —EDWIN CAMPBELL.

governing the relation between the electro-motive force and the current (measured in ohms) R

ELECTRICAL POWER. The rate at which electrical energy is transmitted is the product of the W electro-motive force and the current or (measured in watts or kilowatts) ... K.W.

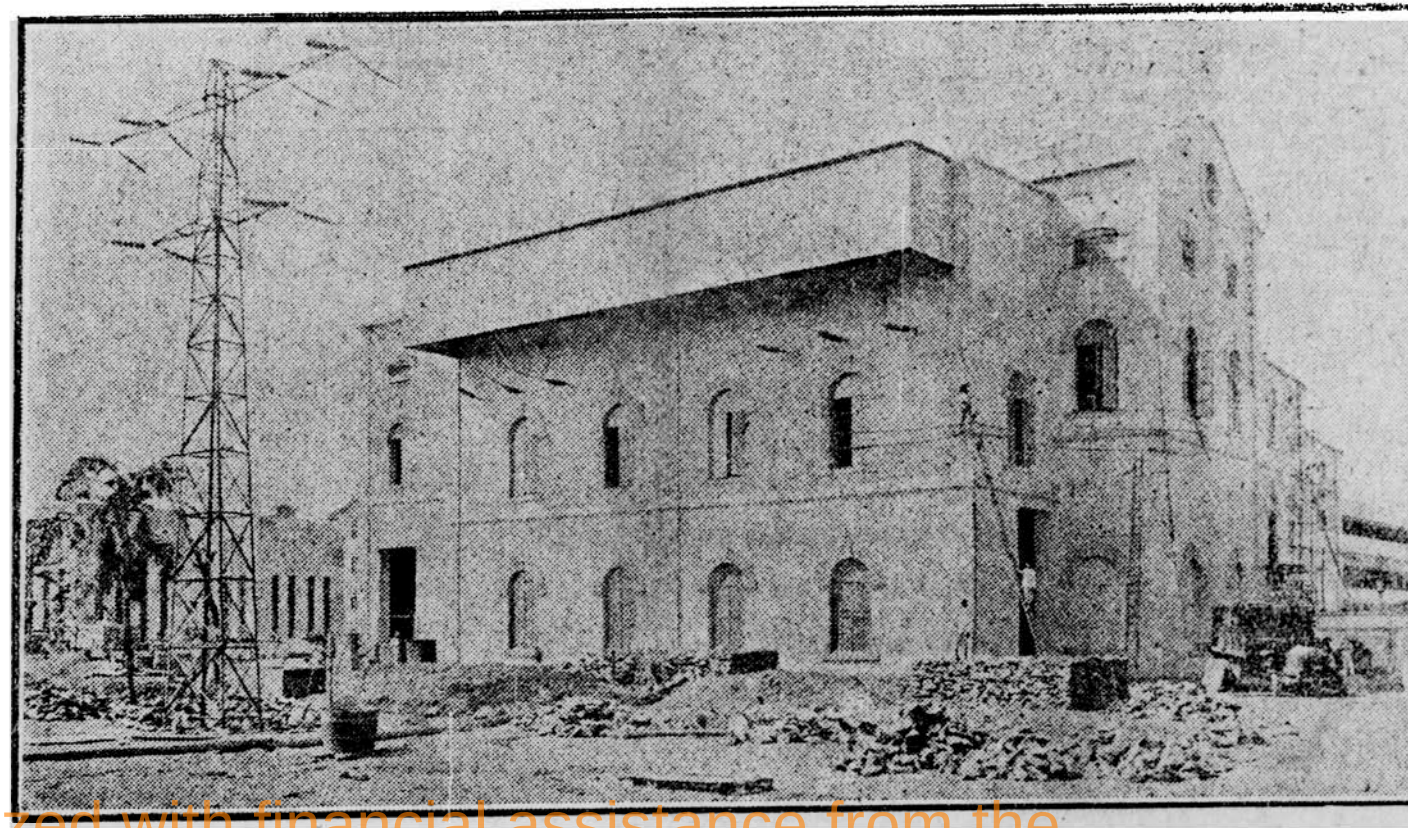
UNIT. The quantity of electrical energy passing in a given time One Board of Trade Unit—1 K.W. passing for 1 hour ... B.T.U.

PERIODICITY. The number of complete oscillations made in one second by the electro-motive force in an alternating current circuit ...

INDUCTION. The physical properties of a circuit governing the angular displacement of the current wave in respect to that of the electro-motive force (represented by the Cosine of the angle of lag or lead) Cos θ

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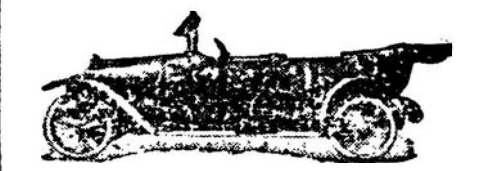
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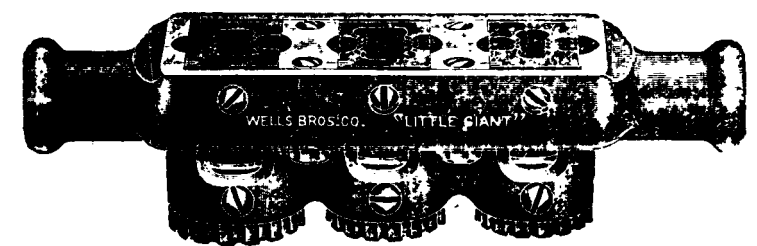
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